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### Proposed programme budget for 2022

#### Programme planning

## Proposed programme budget for 2022

### Foreword and introduction

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## Foreword

The programme budget proposals for 2022 are intended to support Member States at a critical moment for humankind. From the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic and climate crisis to protracted conflicts and long-standing challenges such as poverty, hunger and hatred, the world needs to work strategically and systemically to build more sustainable, resilient, inclusive and gender-equal societies and economies. The United Nations remains at the centre of multilateral cooperation for the common good – and with that centrality comes a responsibility to deliver.

Since the start of the pandemic, the United Nations has mobilized all its capacities to help the world's people and Governments address immediate needs while also planning for recovery. We should all be proud that the United Nations has been able to adapt so quickly to dramatically changed circumstances and continue carrying out its vital work, from peace operations to development and humanitarian assistance and so much else.

This third annual proposed programme budget sets out our plans and resource requirements for implementing the legislative mandates agreed to by Member States. It showcases the actions taken by the Secretariat to respond to the COVID-19 crisis. It also illustrates the benefits of investments in staff training and in a global communications strategy. The remarkably smooth transition to remote working arrangements demonstrates the prudence of investing in information and communications technology tools and infrastructure, and the adaptability of our staff.

The single-year budget cycle has allowed us to present budgets that are more closely aligned with a dynamic global environment, and the pandemic is a prime case in point. The annual exercise continues to benefit from the engagement of more than 1,000 programme managers across all entities.

The format of the proposed programme budget is stabilizing and, in this third round, needed relatively small calibrations based on guidance provided in resolutions [75/243](#) and [75/252](#) of the General Assembly. The budget proposals for 2022 include more than 1,000 results across the various programmes and subprogrammes.

The United Nations is today a more nimble and agile organization that can better respond to new and evolving challenges. Many examples of this agility can be found throughout the budget proposals.

The programme budget proposal for 2022 continues to build on the investments made in development over the past years, including the reinvigorated resident coordinator system. Increases in the regular programme of technical cooperation will enable us to better support capacity-building. Additional resources are being sought for activities in support of Africa's development, as well as for landlocked developing countries and small island developing States.

In response to the request from the General Assembly to review the functions currently funded by extrabudgetary resources, the 2022 budget includes proposals for replacing extrabudgetary funding with regular budget funding for the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East in order to provide more predictability. To demonstrate our commitment to the protection of human rights, the proposal includes the conversion of 16 general temporary assistance positions into regular posts for human rights-related functions.

At the same time, we are seeking investments in infrastructure and resilience. The budget proposal includes resources for improving accessibility to and upgrading the ageing security infrastructure of our premises, as well as adapting our security posture to emerging threats. We are also proposing to strengthen the evaluation and internal oversight functions to contribute to better implementation of mandates and greater transparency and accountability.

While we make these improvements, our efforts continue to be hindered by severe liquidity shortfalls. Arrears reached record highs in 2020, while collections in early 2021 saw enormous fluctuations. While there has been a recent improvement in collections, the unpredictability of the amounts and the timing amplifies the challenges related to reliably planning budget implementation and exacerbates the impact of inadequate reserves and structural limitations. The full and timely payment of assessed contributions remains a responsibility and an imperative.

The present programme budget proposal reiterates our conviction that the United Nations plays an important role in contributing to a more just, equitable and balanced world. A world that gives equal opportunity to all by recognizing and supporting the most vulnerable. A world that protects our environment so development and

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prosperity can be enjoyed by future generations. A world where peace and friendly relations among nations are the norm, and where the rule of law prevails and human rights are enjoyed by all. A world that works together to ward off common threats while seizing shared opportunities for progress.

I trust that Member States will see the wisdom and value of the proposals set out in the present document, and will provide the material, financial and political support we need to advance this essential work.

*(Signed)* António **Guterres**

## Executive summary

### Financial and post resources

(Thousands of United States dollars/number of posts)

	<i>Financial</i>	<i>Posts</i>
Appropriation for 2021	3 208 080.1	9 959
Technical adjustments	(122 349.4)	(1)
New and expanded mandates	13 845.7	43
Other changes	20 147.6	4
Total changes	(88 356.1)	46
<b>Proposed programme budget for 2022 (before recosting)</b>	<b>3 119 724.0</b>	<b>10 005</b>
Recosting	56 305.5	–
<b>Proposed programme budget for 2022 (after recosting)</b>	<b>3 176 029.5</b>	<b>10 005</b>

The proposed programme budget for 2022 amounts to \$3,119.7 million before recosting, representing a 2.8 per cent reduction, or \$88.4 million, compared with the appropriation for 2021. The proposed level of resources provides for the full, efficient and effective implementation of mandates.

Under technical adjustments, a net decrease of \$122.3 million reflects mainly the discontinuation of one-time provisions included in the appropriation for 2021 for multi-year construction projects and mandates emanating from the Human Rights Council, as well as the closure and liquidation of two entities, namely, the Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Burundi and the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau (UNIOGBIS).

An increase of \$13.8 million is proposed to provide resources for the implementation of new or expanded mandates, comprising:

- \$6.1 million, following the review of functions currently subject to extrabudgetary funding, including those considered to be of a continuous nature, which resulted in the proposal of 43 additional posts to provide more predictable and sustainable funding for the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East.
- \$4.4 million to provide additional resources to implement the resolutions and decisions of the Human Rights Council.
- \$3.3 million to provide additional resources to implement the resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly.

An increase of \$20.1 million is proposed under other changes, comprising mainly the following:

- An increase of \$7.4 million for special political missions (a net increase of \$0.3 million, after taking into account the \$7.1 million removed, under technical adjustments, due to the liquidation of UNIOGBIS and the Office of the Special Envoy for Burundi). The increase reflects the scaling up of operations in the United Nations Integrated Transition Assistance Mission in the Sudan following its initial start-up phase, additional resources for salaries owing to the lower vacancy rate for 297 positions approved in 2021, which were subject to a vacancy rate of 50 per cent, the application of the latest salary standards and an increase in the share of special political missions in the operational costs of the Regional Service Centre in Entebbe, Uganda. These increases are offset in part by reductions in operational costs, primarily at the United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia, the United Nations Verification Mission in Colombia, the United Nations Mission to Support the Hudaydah Agreement and the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan.

- An increase of \$6.3 million for construction, mainly for the standardized access control project to enhance the security of United Nations premises, as well as for higher major maintenance and alteration requirements, including for safety and security and accessibility.
- An increase of \$4.5 million to cover the regular budget share of the enterprise resource planning solution in the context of the post-deployment stabilization of Umoja in 2022.
- An increase of \$2.8 million to strengthen the development pillar, including the regular programme of technical cooperation, the Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States and the New Partnership for Africa's Development, and to facilitate the progress of Member States towards the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals during the decade of accelerated action.
- The conversion of 16 general temporary assistance positions to posts on a cost-neutral basis to support human rights mandates of a perennial nature.
- A decrease of approximately \$4.5 million, reflecting more cost-effective ways of implementing our mandates, including build back better practices that demonstrate that the Organization has learned new and more efficient practices and working methods, which to an extent can be sustained after the pandemic. These practices and opportunities to implement mandates in a more cost-effective manner will be different for each department and office and normally comprise decreases, including under travel, supplies and materials, furniture and equipment, contractual services and general operating expenses. Examples of such measures include increased use of online training across various entities, which resulted in lower provisions, mainly under supplies and materials, and travel. Furthermore, the United Nations Office at Geneva and the Department of Operational Support are proposing reduced requirements for office and mail and pouch supplies, which are related to lower building occupancy and reduced reliance on paper documents. In addition, for special political missions, the experience gained in 2020 also informed the proposals for 2022, resulting in reductions to operational costs.

## Introduction

1. The General Assembly, in its resolution [72/266 A](#), and recalling its resolutions [41/213](#), [42/211](#), [52/12 B](#), [54/252](#), [55/231](#), [57/300](#), [58/269](#), [60/260](#), [60/283](#), [64/259](#) and [66/257](#), welcomed the commitment of the Secretary-General to improving the ability of the United Nations to deliver on its mandates through management reform. The Assembly approved the proposed change from a biennial to an annual budget period, on a trial basis, beginning with the programme budget for 2020, and decided that the proposed programme budget document would consist of three parts:
  - (a) Part I: the plan outline, which endorses the long-term priorities and the objectives of the Organization;
  - (b) Part II: the programme plan for programmes and subprogrammes and programme performance information;
  - (c) Part III: the post and non-post resource requirements for the programmes and subprogrammes.
2. The proposed programme budget for 2022 has been prepared in keeping with this decision and is structured accordingly, noting that, in keeping with paragraph 8 of resolution [72/266 A](#), the plan outline is submitted once every three years. The General Assembly also decided that parts I and II would be submitted to it through the Committee for Programme and Coordination and part III through the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.
3. In its resolutions [75/243](#), [75/252](#) and [75/254 A–C](#), the General Assembly decided on the programme plans and budget appropriations for 2021 and provided specific guidance to the Secretary-General on the format for the proposed programme budget for 2022. The present report outlines specific actions taken to operationalize resolutions [75/243](#) and [75/252](#) in terms of budget format under a dedicated header. In accordance with established practice, the proposed programme budget for 2022 is compared against the appropriation for 2021 approved by the Assembly in its resolution [75/254 A–C](#).<sup>1</sup>
4. The overall resource requirements for special political missions continue to be presented under section 3, Political affairs, of the proposed programme budget. Following the adoption of resolution [72/266 A](#), overall resource requirements for individual missions are presented as addenda to section 3.

### United Nations system response to the coronavirus disease

5. As 2020 dawned and the United Nations prepared to celebrate its seventy-fifth anniversary with a reaffirmation of its commitment to its core values and multilateralism, the world was faced with a global pandemic. Resolute in its commitment and reinforced by the recent reforms, the United Nations quickly pivoted in synchronization with Member States, partners and donors to ensure a robust and holistic response demonstrative of a United Nations that works in close collaboration with the members of its large family. The response called for international solidarity, a global ceasefire, availability of financing, especially for developing countries, and a comprehensive response to the health and socioeconomic impacts of the pandemic. Funds and mechanisms were created to support countries in their response to and recovery from the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic and the Secretary-General issued policy briefs throughout 2020 on key topics (the socioeconomic impacts of COVID-19, debt, gender, the impact on children, “people on the move”, food and nutrition, jobs, older persons, education, universal health coverage, tourism) that also looked at the regional dimensions of the pandemic.
6. To mitigate shortages of medical supplies globally, the United Nations rapidly launched the United Nations COVID-19 Supply Chain Task Force, coordinated by the World Health Organization (WHO) and the World Food Programme (WFP), and leveraged the logistics expertise of the members of its family, including the World Bank and the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, to identify suppliers that could provide the needed medical supplies promptly. On 14 April 2020, the

<sup>1</sup> Owing to the timing of the preparation of the budget proposals, resolution [75/253 B](#) of 16 April 2021 approving additional appropriation is not taken into account, and will be reflected in the context of the revised estimates resulting from changes in rates of exchange and inflation.

first of many shipments departed from Addis Ababa, one of eight global hubs, carrying personal protection equipment and vital life-saving equipment, including ventilators and laboratory supplies. Despite ongoing supply disruptions, WHO has managed to procure and ship medical and protective equipment to approximately 150 countries.

7. The United Nations played an important role in supporting the development of safe and effective vaccines, diagnostics and treatment for COVID-19 by working to align research and development, fast-track regulatory approvals, harness manufacturing and advocate for funding so that all populations in all countries could access vaccines as early as possible. A critical global collaboration endeavour – the Access to COVID-19 Tools (ACT) Accelerator – was established on 23 April 2020 to accelerate the development and production of and equitable access to tests, treatments and vaccines. The ACT-Accelerator is organized into four pillars of work: diagnostics, therapeutics, vaccines and health system strengthening. The diagnostics pillar – co-convened by the Foundation for Innovative New Diagnostics and the Global Fund – supported the development and emergency use listing of reliable antigen rapid diagnostic tests that can be conducted outside of laboratory facilities, guaranteeing access to affordable rapid diagnostic tests to 120 million people. In addition, it procured 65 million tests (32.3 million molecular polymerase chain reaction tests and 32.8 million antigen rapid diagnostic tests) for low- and middle-income countries. The therapeutics pillar – co-convened by Unitaid and Wellcome Trust – tracked more than 300 actionable trials, supported the identification of dexamethasone as the first life-saving therapy against COVID-19 and, less than 20 days after its identification, made 2.9 million doses of dexamethasone available to low- and middle-income countries. Furthermore, it formed the COVID-19 Oxygen Emergency Task Force to meet the needs of more than half a million COVID-19 patients in low- and middle-income countries who needed oxygen treatment on a daily basis. The COVID-19 Vaccine Global Access (COVAX) Facility (the vaccines pillar) – co-convened by the Coalition for Epidemic Preparedness Innovations, the Gavi Alliance and WHO – in partnership with the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), secured more than 2 billion vaccine doses, with the first international delivery made to Ghana three months after the first vaccine was administered in a high-income country, and as at 21 May 2021 more than 65 million doses had been shipped to 119 countries through the COVAX Facility. The Health Systems Connector – co-led by the World Bank, WHO and the Global Fund – in partnership with UNICEF and the Global Financing Facility, procured \$50 million in personal protection equipment for low- and middle-income countries and assessed readiness for the deployment of COVID-19 vaccines in more than 140 countries.
8. What started as a health crisis rapidly disrupted many other areas of life. Borders closed and trade faced severe restrictions, affecting the flow of drugs for medical use. The United Nations proactively advocated against the disruption of supply chains while adjusting its activities to reduce the impact of the pandemic. For example, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime stepped up substantive support to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, which met 117 times, an increase of more than 150 per cent from 2019, to ensure an improved flow of internationally controlled medicines during the pandemic. The New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), in collaboration with the United Nations development system and partners, including the African Union Commission, fast-tracked the implementation of the regional pharmaceutical pooled procurement project and launched the African Medical Supplies Platform – a digital platform enabling African countries to purchase certified medical equipment at lower cost. Planned procurement included 10,000 inexpensive ventilators and \$1 rapid test kits developed by Senegal to help those in need access affordable testing and treatment. With the support of NEPAD, the Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States and the International Trade Centre, Africa improved its response to the supply challenges. And with the rapid development of vaccine candidates, the regional pharmaceutical pooled procurement – the African Medical Supplies Platform – sourced 670 million doses of COVID-19 vaccine.
9. The holistic and concerted approach of the United Nations contributed to tangible results, including the harmonization of trade procedures, the reduction of tariffs for medical supplies and the adoption of electronic payments at customs, which were facilitated by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD). The Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed

Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States supported countries in implementing measures for smooth transit to and from landlocked developing countries. The customs offices of Nepal formed a quick response team to ensure essential goods were cleared within two hours, and Bhutan implemented zero contact clearance procedures and released consignments with minimal interference. The Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) stepped up its commitment to trade facilitation by supporting the creation of “special lanes” for fast customs clearance of medical supplies and leveraging common standards for medical suppliers for masks, disinfectants and personal protection equipment to overcome supply shortages. To address gaps in provisions in bilateral and regional trade agreements in Asia and the Pacific, the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) and other United Nations entities launched a “policy hackathon”, with 60 written contributions and 150 co-authors, which advised of novel and model provisions for trade agreements for accelerated adoption to alleviate vulnerability and disruptions in supply chains. The Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) supported the development of a normative instrument jointly with other agencies through a United Nations Centre for Trade Facilitation and Electronic Business project to support Member States in expediting joint control of essential goods and easing cross-border trade flows during and after the pandemic. ECE expedited the deployment of the paperless and contactless eTIR international system for transport and border-crossing procedures to keep the borders open and ensure the safety of drivers and customs officials. As of the time of writing, 16 contracting parties had officially requested connection to the eTIR international system.

10. With the pandemic affecting hard-won gains related to sustainable development and the prospects of achieving the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030, in April 2020 the United Nations system, under the United Nations Sustainable Development Group, developed the United Nations Framework for the Immediate Socioeconomic Response to COVID-19. The Framework set out the parameters for the provision of urgent socioeconomic support to countries by the United Nations, putting into practice the policy brief of the Secretary-General entitled, “Shared responsibility, global solidarity”. To deliver socioeconomic support under emergency conditions, the Framework identified five key pillars of work: health services, social protection and basic services, jobs, macroeconomic response and multilateral collaboration, and social cohesion and community resilience.
11. By the end of 2020, United Nations country teams had supported national Governments with their immediate socioeconomic response and recovery efforts in 164 countries. A total of 71 countries implemented more than 300 social protection policies, prioritizing at-risk populations. Almost 25 million people had access to critical water, sanitation and hygiene supplies, including 650,000 persons with disabilities and more than 2.2 million migrants, refugees, stateless persons or internally displaced persons. Over 9.2 million primary school children received meals or alternatives to meals, such as take-home rations. And more than 101,000 companies, including 83,000 micro-, small or medium-sized enterprises, and 1,100 trade unions were provided with support to stay afloat.
12. Following the April 2020 policy brief of the Secretary-General on debt that called for a significant allocation of special drawing rights for developing countries based on vulnerability criteria rather than income level, the Secretary-General launched, together with the Prime Ministers of Jamaica and Canada, the Initiative on Financing for Development in the Era of COVID-19 and Beyond to ensure that sufficient funds were available to finance both the immediate response to the crisis and the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The Initiative has helped to better position the United Nations as a space where the international community convenes to debate financing for development. The Initiative was launched in April 2020, following insufficient support for developing countries coming out of the extraordinary Group of 20 Summit in March and in other key forums taking place at the time. Following the first high-level event in May with more than 50 Heads of State, six thematic discussion groups were set up and met throughout July and August. By September, the groups had produced a 127-page document that contained more than 200 policy options ranging from external finance to debt and liquidity to illicit financial flows, aiming at a better and more sustainable recovery. This menu of options was presented first to Ministers for Finance in early September and eventually to Heads of State in late September. A second policy brief, entitled

“Liquidity and debt solutions to invest in the SDGs: the time to act is now”, and a Heads of Government/State event convened by the Secretary-General, examined the status of financing for development support to developing countries and the recommendations coming out of this second policy brief.

13. The regional commissions actively informed the response. To address increases in poverty and food insecurity, the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) proposed a two-tiered food system policy response which culminated with the adoption of more than 55 policies against hunger in 20 countries, including a “bonus against hunger” measure consisting of monetary and in-kind food transfers and investment policies to strengthen the resilience of the agrifood system in the countries of the region, with a focus on small-scale family agriculture. The Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA) provided a detailed analysis on the impact of the pandemic on food security using simulation parameters and alternative scenarios to propose policy options to be taken by national, regional and global actors to build a food secure future for the Arab States. In doing so, ESCWA updated 22 food security country profiles, using the regionally adopted Arab Regional Food Security Monitoring Framework to support national initiatives undertaken to improve the already dire situation. In addition, ESCWA enhanced access to overall policy responses and tools used by other countries across the globe to share effective policies and provide insights on possible measures to counter the impact of the pandemic while protecting the most vulnerable groups, so that Arab States could assess the validity of fiscal stimulus packages and social protection measures to mitigate the adverse impacts of COVID-19. Supporting these national initiatives, ESCWA also modelled and forecast analyses of the socioeconomic impact of COVID-19 within the region, including a fiscal multiplier analysis, which informed the decisions of State parliaments on fiscal stimulus, public debt and debt-stabilization scenarios, including a regional analysis of debt sustainability in the context of mitigating the impact of COVID-19. In this context, ESCWA developed an interactive “COVID-19 Stimulus Tracker”, which mapped and visualized worldwide fiscal and social protection policy responses to the pandemic to facilitate peer learning and dialogue on fiscal policy and social protection options. Furthermore, a harmonized set of social protection measures agreed upon by the five United Nations regional commissions was produced through the use of the Tracker, which helped advance the analysis of social protection policies and their effectiveness in a comparative context of regions and countries. ECLAC also provided technical assistance to 14 countries to ensure continuity of statistical production, including the collection of data on the consumer price index, household surveys and balance of payments, as data collection had been interrupted during the pandemic. The data enabled more informed decision-making by countries and close monitoring of the impact of the pandemic. The Department of Economic and Social Affairs also provided its support at a global scale and collaborated with the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development Data to strengthen the capacity of Member States to use administrative data sources for statistical purposes, and supported innovative national data hubs on COVID-19, linking different data sources and providing data on a geospatial-enabled platform.
14. The support of the United Nations was also extended to conflict areas. The Secretary-General called for a global ceasefire on 23 March 2020 and mobilized the United Nations system and the global community to protect against any deterioration in peace and security around the world, which the pandemic could exacerbate. The call generated widespread support. More than 180 Member States endorsed the call, as did several regional organizations and more than 20 armed movements and other entities, as well as more than 800 civil society organizations. Women’s civil society organizations in particular mobilized around the world using online platforms and social media to call for an urgent cessation of hostilities and to advocate for including gender-responsive COVID-19 commitments in ceasefire texts. In some instances, the call for a global ceasefire added new momentum to peace processes. With the contribution of special political missions, ceasefires and political agreements in Libya, the South Caucasus and Ukraine were reached. The United Nations, through the Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs, also provided electoral assistance to Member States that conducted elections in 2020, providing enhanced voter education and training and equipment to ensure the safety of voters, candidates and electoral officials.

15. The United Nations provided support to Member States with their national COVID-19 responses. In Africa, initial instalments of up to \$50,000 per project were fast-tracked to support a range of projects on economic recovery, social cohesion and increased resilience in Kenya, the Niger, Sierra Leone and Togo. The United Nations Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process met with Palestinian and Israeli authorities to facilitate deliveries of medical and humanitarian items to high-density areas in Gaza and the West Bank. A total of 12,492 truckloads of humanitarian assistance were delivered in 2020, a 125 per cent increase from 2019, ensuring access to life-saving medical equipment, including ventilators, oxygen concentrators and intensive care unit beds.
16. The devastating effects of the pandemic caused greater impact on the most vulnerable, including women and girls. Adding to the policy brief of the Secretary-General entitled “The impact of COVID-19 on women”, an analysis by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) on gender echoed the call to ensure that the COVID-19 response took into account that women’s concentration in the informal economy, combined with its disproportionate burden of care and limited access to social security, exposed them to higher risks of destitution. On the basis of this analysis, OHCHR issued guidance on the topic, including a joint publication developed with the African Union entitled “Seven possible actions – women’s rights and COVID-19”. Similarly, but at a global scale, the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) partnered with Governments to conduct 51 rapid gender assessment surveys to inform gender-responsive national recovery policies and plans, including social protection targeted at women in the informal sector and measures to alleviate the intensification of women’s unpaid care and domestic workloads owing to imposed lockdowns. To advance progress towards gender equality and women’s economic empowerment, ESCAP provided technical assistance to small and medium-sized enterprise policies, including with regard to the implementation of the national small and medium-sized enterprise policy of Viet Nam to support women-owned micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. ESCAP also provided gender and disability guidance to Bangladesh, China and Samoa. The work of ESCWA focused on the prevention and provision of support systems that counter the higher risks of domestic violence against women and girls during lockdowns. To further protect vulnerable and marginalized groups, the United Nations, through the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), provided an additional safety net in the amount of \$500 million, which reached some 7.85 million vulnerable people to mitigate socioeconomic hardship and protection risks. Responding to the multidimensional challenges of COVID-19 for refugee populations, UNHCR scaled up life-saving support, which enabled nearly 9.38 million people to access health services, with some 605,000 people receiving mental health and psychosocial support and more than 1.18 million women and girls accessing comprehensive care.
17. Despite the pandemic, United Nations operations continued with minimal disruptions. New working methods and the implementation of business continuity plans, owing in large part to the management reforms of the Secretary-General, enabled the Secretariat to remain fully functional. The investments made in the area of information and communications technology (ICT) in recent years have been critical in facilitating large-scale telecommuting arrangements across the Organization. The collaboration and videoconferencing functionalities within Microsoft Office 365 allowed staff members to continue to work together remotely. The unified ICT structure has further helped to consolidate systems, such as the internal correspondence system, making them accessible online and permitting remote working arrangements.
18. Globally, wider delegations of authority enabled entities to better respond to requirements on the ground and proved to be a key instrument in ensuring business continuity during COVID-19.
19. The new organizational structures at Headquarters helped to clarify departmental responsibilities and enhance their responsiveness. During the pandemic, the Department of Management Strategy, Policy and Compliance and the Department of Operational Support have been working together to provide critical support through policy and guidance, respectively. In the Office of Human Resources, affected policies and guidance were revised and published quickly in consultation with key stakeholders to adjust to the situation on the ground. In addition, the Department of Operational Support created a dedicated service to respond to urgent COVID-19 queries in less than one business

day and, to strengthen capacity development, it rolled out a comprehensive online knowledge management platform, the Knowledge Gateway, which provides operational guidance to all client entities.

20. The end-to-end supply chain structures enabled the Secretariat to act more nimbly. Emergency procurement procedures were activated on 22 March 2020, which provided the Director of the Procurement Division with \$10 million in delegated procurement authority to meet urgent global requirements. Personal protective equipment and medical equipment were successfully sourced and supplied to duty stations in need. Decentralized procurement authority was increased to allow for more local procurement of critical goods and services.
21. The different organizations in the United Nations common system collaborated to ensure a more effective and integrated response to the risks being faced by United Nations personnel. To ensure that United Nations personnel and partners were able to stay and deliver in the most difficult duty stations around the world, two United Nations system-wide task forces were formed: the United Nations System-Wide Task Force on Medical Evacuations in Response to COVID-19 and the First Line of Defence Task Force. The Task Force on Medical Evacuations mobilized and coordinated 117 medical evacuations of COVID-19 patients. As part of duties of the First Line of Defence Task Force, operational guidance to all United Nations duty stations was provided on the management of COVID-19 outbreaks. An electronic application to report COVID-19 outbreaks was created with partners for the seamless electronic reporting of COVID-19 outbreaks, and an application entitled “COVID-19 Monitoring and Verification App” was created to monitor field missions’ compliance with all necessary public health measures. The First Line of Defence Task Force tracked COVID-19 developments, channelled the central sourcing and distribution of core medical supplies and equipment that ensured supply chain resilience, and recommended quarantine and isolation arrangements. The medical service of the Secretariat conducted virtual walkthroughs at 21 field mission hospitals to ensure that necessary requirements for hospital pandemic preparedness were in place.
22. With near globally imposed lockdowns, the Department of Operational Support introduced online health consultations to all 150,000+ United Nations medical insurance plan participants, including 50,000 locally recruited staff serving in field duty stations. Nearly 40,000 telehealth consultations were conducted in 2020, up from 305 in 2019, allowing physicians and patients to connect while keeping both patients and health providers safe during the ongoing pandemic. The Department also increased its efforts to address the mental health challenges facing staff worldwide, providing a wide range of mental-health support services to more than 4,500 staff in 67 countries.
23. In New York, the Department of Operational Support, in collaboration with the Department of Safety and Security, ensured that Headquarters facilities stayed open and adequate health and safety measures were in place. Through the provision of deep cleaning and disinfection services, ensuring ventilation, setting up sanitizing stations and signage and developing multiple measures to enforce social distancing, the Department of Operational Support maintained building safety, which ensured that there were no major incidents.
24. The Secretariat continued to provide support and servicing to intergovernmental meetings. During the pandemic, meetings had to be conducted virtually or in a hybrid manner to enable intergovernmental proceedings. In March 2020, the Department for General Assembly and Conference Management, in consultation with the Office of Legal Affairs, provided Member States with step-by-step processes for their decision-making. New tools were procured to ensure the equal treatment of all six official languages of the United Nations and the provision of remote simultaneous interpretation to more than 2,000 meetings globally. Overall, 37 General Assembly resolutions, 36 Assembly decisions, 26 Economic and Social Council resolutions and 50 Council decisions were adopted during the pandemic.
25. To rally international support around the challenges faced by COVID-19, the Department of Global Communications reoriented communications towards the COVID-19 pandemic, profiling examples of United Nations work, including examples showcasing stories of health-care workers battling the virus in all corners of the globe, and personal testimonies of African artists pushing back against the

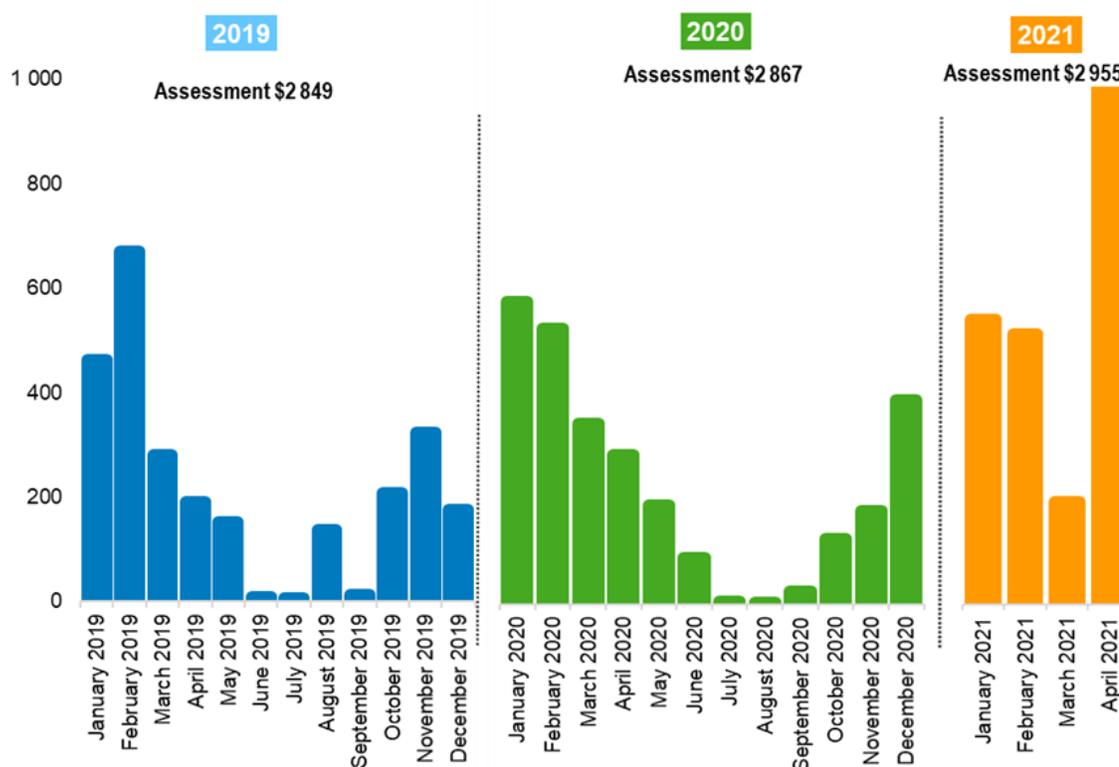
rising “infodemic” of misinformation on COVID-19. The Department developed a United Nations COVID-19 communications response initiative entitled “Together for Science, Solutions and Solidarity”, that included the Verified campaign to counter the infodemic of misinformation with factual, science-based information. The goal was to lead the narrative and mobilize audiences for action. Verified content was amplified and translated into multiple languages by information centres. The Department led United Nations system crisis communications with WHO, combining traditional information methods such as community radio stations with live and on-demand streaming coverage through social media and United Nations Web TV.

### Liquidity

26. The financial health of the Organization depends on Member States meeting their financial obligations in full and on time. The full and efficient implementation of the programme of work depends on the financial support of Member States through the adoption of realistic budget levels and the provision of timely contributions to ensure a stable and predictable financial situation throughout the year.
27. Figure I shows the pattern of collections of assessments, including the fluctuations in collections each year, and the concentration of a large amount of collections in the fourth quarter. In both 2019 and 2020, collections amounted to 50 per cent of each year’s assessment by the end of the first quarter. By the end of the second quarter, collections totalled 62 per cent in 2019 and 70 per cent in 2020. Collections in the third quarter, however, were the weakest, at only 6 per cent of the total in 2019 and 1 per cent in 2020. In both years, only 24 per cent of the total was collected in the fourth quarter. The collection in the fourth quarter of 2020 also reflected a significant change in trends, as a larger amount was collected towards the end of the quarter (\$387 million in December 2020 compared with \$145 million in December 2019).

Figure I  
Pattern of collections of assessments, 2019–2021

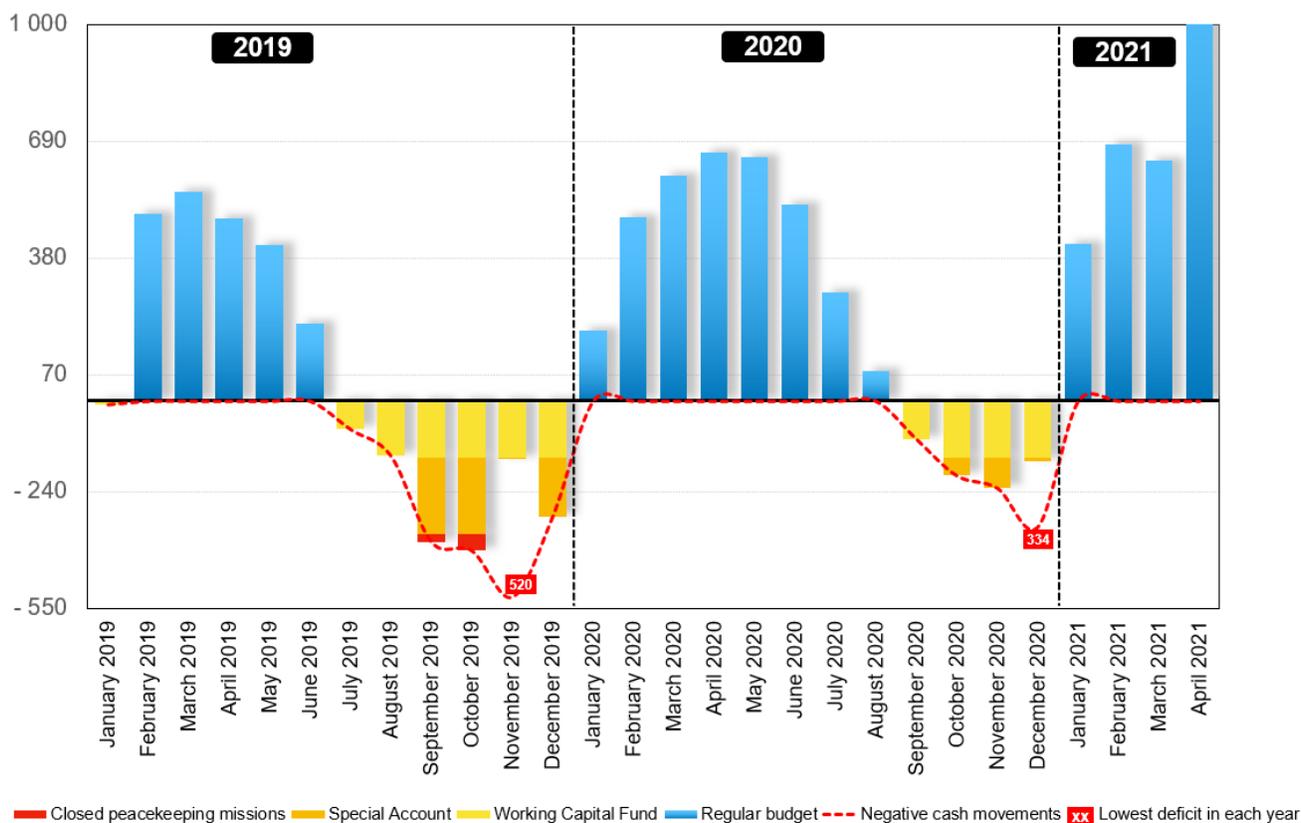
(Millions of United States dollars)



28. To address liquidity and broader structural issues in budget management, a set of measures for regular budget and peacekeeping operations was proposed to the General Assembly in the report of the Secretary-General on improving the financial situation of the United Nations (A/73/809). These included, among other things, proposals to increase the Working Capital Fund, replenish the Special Account and suspend credits to Member States for unspent appropriations in order to augment the liquidity mechanisms that could mitigate the adverse impact of the deteriorating financial situation on mandate implementation. The Assembly did not approve the measures proposed for the regular budget.
29. In the absence of any measures approved by the General Assembly to alleviate the liquidity problem, the Secretariat was compelled to align programme delivery based on liquidity constraints. The effect of such liquidity management on the monthly cash balances and use of liquidity reserves is reflected in figure II.

Figure II  
**Regular budget cash balance trend, 2019–2021**

(Millions of United States dollars)



30. In 2018, the cash deficit occurred as early as May. In 2019, owing to the numerous cash-conservation measures initiated early in the year, the first borrowing for the year was pushed back to July. In 2020, the first borrowing was pushed back even further to September. Similarly, liquidity management also helped contain the level of the deficit. In 2018, both the Working Capital Fund and the Special Account were exhausted when the cash deficit peaked in October to \$488 million, necessitating a borrowing of \$135 million from closed peacekeeping missions. In November 2019, despite the measures taken early in the year to align expenditures with liquidity forecasts, the cash deficit hit a record of \$520 million, coming very close to exhausting the closed peacekeeping cash and forcing additional extraordinary cost containment measures to avert a more serious liquidity crisis. In both

2019 and 2020, the year ended with nearly all regular budget liquidity reserves exhausted, thus starting the next year with hardly any liquidity buffer.

31. The year 2020 started with a record level of arrears of \$711 million, and some cash-conservation measures were taken to manage liquidity. Low collections as early as February forced more stringent cash-conservation measures, including the suspension of all hiring for regular budget operations and the postponement of non-post expenses wherever feasible. Despite the postponement of several cash payments to United Nations partners, and delays in expenses as a result of the pandemic, it became necessary to borrow \$100 million from closed peacekeeping missions in December, as the regular budget liquidity reserves were not adequate to avert a disruption in the payment of salaries. The loan from closed peacekeeping missions was returned by the end of the year owing to the large inflows received in December, and the peak deficit was contained at \$334 million, which represented an improvement compared with \$520 million in 2019, as shown in figure II.
32. At the end of 2020, the regular budget cash shortfall was reduced to \$160 million, compared with the deficit of \$332 million at the end of 2019, by postponing cash outflows for many commitments for 2020. However, the year-end arrears stood at a new record of \$808 million, increasing the pressure on the meagre liquidity reserves. The recurring receipt of large amounts of contributions in the final few days of the year, combined with the uncertainty about such receipts, continues to hinder the timely allocation of resources to mandated activities and necessitates rushed commitments of funds towards the end of the year to mitigate the negative impact on programme delivery.
33. Collections in the first quarter of 2021 were again significantly lower than estimated and also reflected considerable variance in the payment patterns of Member States. Fortunately, a record collection of \$1 billion in April improved the cash position as at the end of April 2021. As a result, budget implementation plans are again being revisited with a view to further relaxing the restrictions on hiring and non-post spending. While there has been a recent improvement in collections, the unpredictability of the amounts and timing of contributions amplifies the challenges of reliably planning budget implementation, and exacerbates the impact of inadequate liquidity reserves and other structural limitations that were outlined in the report of the Secretary-General on improving the financial situation of the United Nations.
34. The budget proposals for 2022 included in the present report assume that the challenges posed by the liquidity situation will not recur in 2022. However, the Organization can only deliver on its mandates if Member States meet their financial obligations in full and on time. Unpredictable cash inflows, exacerbated by the global crisis posed by the COVID-19 pandemic, have seriously threatened the ability of the United Nations to implement the mandates that have been entrusted to it. The Secretary-General has repeatedly drawn the attention of Member States to the deepening crisis and appealed for solutions to put the United Nations on a sound and stable financial footing that will allow it to focus on the mandates it is meant to deliver and ensure that the people it serves are never exposed to the impacts of its financial uncertainties.

### **Geographical representation and gender balance**

35. The goals for equitable geographical representation and gender parity are part of the overall strategy to make the Organization a diverse workplace that reflects the geographical and gender diversity of the peoples it serves and in which differences in background, perspectives and abilities are valued. In order to achieve these important goals, the Organization continues to implement the system-wide strategy on gender parity and the Geographical Diversity Strategy. The challenging financial position of the United Nations has adversely affected the Organization's attempts to make greater strides with regard to geographical representation and gender parity.

## A. Methodology and format

### 1. Programme budget methodology

36. The preparation of the programme budget is guided by the methodology, as approved by the General Assembly over the years. The main elements of this methodology are outlined in table 1.

Table 1  
Elements of the programme budget methodology

<i>Year</i>	<i>Document reference</i>	<i>Main elements, stipulations and areas covered</i>
1969	Resolution <a href="#">2617 (XXIV)</a>	Introduced the recosting concept
1986	Resolution <a href="#">41/213</a>	Introduced aspects of the budget process, including the contingency fund
1987	Resolution <a href="#">42/211</a>	Approved the guidelines for the implementation and use of the contingency fund
1993	Resolution <a href="#">47/212 A</a>	Reaffirmed that the search for efficiency should be a continuous process and requested the development of workload standards and the improved presentation of extrabudgetary resources and changes in the staffing table
1999	Resolution <a href="#">54/15</a>	Established modalities for operations of the Development Account
2000	Resolution <a href="#">55/231</a>	Introduced results-based budgeting frameworks as part of the medium-term plan for the period 2002–2005
2004	Resolution <a href="#">59/275</a>	Replaced the medium-term plan with the strategic framework, beginning with the period 2006–2007
2004	Resolution <a href="#">59/264 A</a>	Approved the report of the Board of Auditors on the recosting methodology
2007	Resolution <a href="#">62/236</a>	Requested the inclusion of resources from other funding sources
2008	<a href="#">A/63/620</a> and resolution <a href="#">63/263</a>	Detailed the recosting methodology included in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions endorsed by the General Assembly
2013	Latest version of the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations ( <a href="#">ST/SGB/2013/4</a> and <a href="#">ST/SGB/2013/4/Amend.1</a> ), as approved by the General Assembly	Covered: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Presentation, content and methodology of the programme budget</li> <li>• Review and approval of the programme budget</li> <li>• Revised programme budget requirements</li> <li>• Programme budget implications</li> <li>• Unforeseen and extraordinary expenses</li> <li>• Working Capital Fund</li> <li>• Adoption of the International Public Sector Accounting Standards</li> </ul>
2014	Resolution <a href="#">69/274 A</a>	Approved the use of forward exchange rates in the recosting methodology Requested the use of more detailed and richer information available from Umoja to refine recosting estimates

<i>Year</i>	<i>Document reference</i>	<i>Main elements, stipulations and areas covered</i>
2017	Resolution <a href="#">72/266 A</a>	Approved the annual budget on a trial basis; decided that the proposed programme budget should consist of three parts, and that parts I and II should be submitted to the Committee for Programme and Coordination and part III to the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions for the consideration of the General Assembly
2018	Latest version of the Regulations and Rules Governing Programme Planning, the Programme Aspects of the Budget, the Monitoring of Implementation and the Methods of Evaluation ( <a href="#">ST/SGB/2018/3</a> ), as approved by the General Assembly	Covered: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Planning, programming and budgeting process</li> <li>• Strategic framework</li> <li>• Programme aspects of the budget</li> <li>• Monitoring of programme implementation</li> <li>• Evaluation</li> </ul>
2019	Resolution <a href="#">73/279</a>	Endorsed recosting arrangements for the International Trade Centre
2019	Resolution <a href="#">74/251</a>	Provided direction for the preparation of the programme plan and programme performance information
2019	Resolution <a href="#">74/262</a>	Provided direction for the preparation of post and non-post resources
2020	Resolution <a href="#">75/243</a>	Provided direction for the preparation of the programme plan and programme performance information
2020	Resolution <a href="#">75/252</a>	Provided direction for the preparation of post and non-post resources
2020	Resolution <a href="#">75/253</a>	Provided direction for the preparation of post and non-post resources

## **2. Operationalization of resolutions [75/243](#), [75/252](#) and [75/253](#) in terms of budget format**

37. Following the submission of budget proposals for 2021, the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions recognized in paragraph 27 of its first report on the proposed programme budget for 2021 ([A/75/7](#) and [A/75/7/Corr.1](#)) the improvements to the presentation format of the post and non-post resources segment of the proposed programme budget.
38. The General Assembly, in its resolution [75/252](#), provided further guidance on that segment, most notably on the following:
- (a) The provision of indicative estimates for construction;
  - (b) The provision of consolidated information on ICT spending;
  - (c) Reporting on posts that have been vacant or encumbered through a special post allowance for more than one year;
  - (d) Reporting on the impact of COVID-19;
  - (e) The abolishment of posts vacant for 24 months or longer or justification for proposed retention.
39. In paragraph 7 of its resolution [75/252](#) and in paragraph 2 of section XVIII of its resolution [75/253](#), the General Assembly endorsed the recommendations of the Advisory Committee subject to the

provisions in those same resolutions. The recommendations of the Committee endorsed by the General Assembly include the following:

- (a) The provision of a comprehensive picture of approved and proposed organizational structures, with justification for proposed changes;
  - (b) The implementation of a strategy with measures and actions to achieve equitable geographical representation in the Secretariat;
  - (c) The development of a gender strategy to continue to improve gender balance and the provision of a summary table on gender representation by section/entity;
  - (d) The provision of justifications for all general temporary assistance positions, including continuing positions;
  - (e) The presentation of a breakdown of elements contained within grants and contributions;
  - (f) The provision of information on the use of, function of posts funded by and oversight mechanisms related to extrabudgetary resources;
  - (g) The provision of a detailed breakdown, with status of incumbency, of all positions funded by extrabudgetary resources at the D-1 and higher levels;
  - (h) Additional information on the recosting of grants and contributions.
40. With respect to the programmatic segment of the proposed programme budget, the Committee for Programme and Coordination expressed its appreciation for the improvements made to the presentation format of the proposed programme budget for 2021 ([A/75/16](#), para. 24). On that basis, the Secretariat, between mid-September and early December 2020, delivered 25 workshops aimed at supporting all departments in the formulation of the programmatic segments of their proposed programme budgets for 2022, taking into account the guidance received from the Committee in July 2020, upon the conclusion of its sixtieth session.
41. The guidance from the Committee for Programme and Coordination was reaffirmed by the General Assembly through its resolution [75/243](#). The recommendations from the Committee for Programme and Coordination endorsed by the General Assembly included the following:
- (a) Ensuring that the terms and expressions referenced in the proposed programme plan were intergovernmentally agreed;
  - (b) Improving the structure and consistency of subprogramme strategies;
  - (c) Enhancing the presentation of deliverables;
  - (d) Avoiding duplication and overlap in the narratives of results;
  - (e) Providing timely updates to Member States on the impact of COVID-19 on the programmes.
42. The Secretary-General, in preparing the proposed programme budget for 2022, took into consideration all the resolutions mentioned in table 1, including the various provisions included in the most recent resolutions [75/243](#), [75/252](#) and [75/253](#). Further information on how each provision was addressed is provided in annex I.
43. Before finalizing the proposed programme budget for 2022, the Secretariat, in February 2021, engaged in informal consultations with regional groups to discuss and validate the interpretation of the resolutions of the General Assembly that influenced the presentation format of the proposed programme budget that was adopted in December 2020 at the main part of its seventy-fifth session. To align the presentation format of the proposed programme budget for 2022 with the additional guidance received from the Member States during the early consultations, further enhancements and refinements were introduced and have been reflected in the proposed programme budget for 2022, in particular additional information relating to ICT expenditures incurred in 2020, a more distinct presentation of programme performance in 2020 in the budget proposals, and more information relating to posts that have been vacant for 24 months and longer, including the status of recruitment where applicable.

## **B. Post and non-post resource requirements**

### **1. Overview of resources for the regular budget**

44. The proposed programme budget for 2022 amounts to \$3,119.7 million before recosting, representing a reduction of 2.8 per cent, or \$88.4 million, compared with the appropriation for 2021, as shown in table 2. The proposed level of resources provides for the full, efficient and effective implementation of mandates.
45. The overall resource requirements for special political missions for 2022 amounts to \$730.7 million and is included under section 3, Political affairs.

Table 2  
**Evolution of financial resources, by factor and budget section**

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Section	2020 expenditure	2021 appropriation	Changes					2022 estimate (before recosting)	Recosting	2022 estimate (after recosting)
			Technical adjustments	New/ expanded mandates	Other	Total	Percentage			
1. Overall policymaking, direction and coordination	71 850.3	78 809.4	(91.1)	120.5	–	29.4	0.0	78 838.8	1 019.0	79 857.8
2. General Assembly and Economic and Social Council affairs and conference management	321 577.0	340 979.2	(6 550.6)	1 640.0	65.4	(4 845.2)	(1.4)	336 134.0	4 027.0	340 161.0
3. Political affairs	760 420.1	792 787.7	(6 991.8)	–	7 502.5	510.7	0.1	793 298.4	1 021.4	794 319.8
Special political missions	700 323.1	730 359.8	(7 080.5)	–	7 387.0	306.5	0.0	730 666.3	–	730 666.3
Other	60 097.0	62 427.9	88.7	–	115.5	204.2	0.3	62 632.1	1 021.4	63 653.5
4. Disarmament	12 428.7	12 859.2	(589.1)	372.0	–	(217.1)	(1.7)	12 642.1	190.1	12 832.2
5. Peacekeeping operations	49 757.0	55 113.3	–	–	(289.7)	(289.7)	(0.5)	54 823.6	2 603.3	57 426.9
6. Peaceful uses of outer space	3 876.6	4 493.6	–	–	–	–	–	4 493.6	52.6	4 546.2
7. International Court of Justice	25 742.3	30 778.8	(129.1)	–	136.8	7.7	0.0	30 786.5	310.4	31 096.9
8. Legal affairs	58 277.4	57 654.5	577.7	678.3	(1 103.0)	153.0	0.3	57 807.5	618.4	58 425.9
9. Economic and social affairs	81 412.5	83 857.3	–	–	(335.4)	(335.4)	(0.4)	83 521.9	1 315.8	84 837.7
10. Least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States	5 619.2	6 609.3	283.6	–	259.5	543.1	8.2	7 152.4	111.5	7 263.9
11. United Nations support for the New Partnership for Africa's Development	7 984.8	7 823.6	–	–	189.3	189.3	2.4	8 012.9	129.0	8 141.9
12. Trade and development	67 874.4	73 777.6	–	–	(474.8)	(474.8)	(0.6)	73 302.8	243.1	73 545.9
13. International Trade Centre	18 861.8	20 641.5	–	–	–	–	–	20 641.5	144.5	20 786.0
14. Environment	21 909.9	23 720.4	(406.3)	–	–	(406.3)	(1.7)	23 314.1	465.8	23 779.9
15. Human settlements	12 167.3	12 495.8	196.2	597.0	–	793.2	6.3	13 289.0	385.1	13 674.1
16. International drug control, crime and terrorism prevention and criminal justice	21 616.5	23 363.1	(579.4)	–	(71.9)	(651.3)	(2.8)	22 711.8	215.2	22 927.0
17. UN–Women	9 692.1	9 719.9	–	–	–	–	–	9 719.9	145.8	9 865.7
18. Economic and social development in Africa	78 248.4	78 703.6	–	–	(523.8)	(523.8)	(0.7)	78 179.8	1 956.0	80 135.8
19. Economic and social development in Asia and the Pacific	54 615.5	59 071.7	(1 083.8)	–	(139.8)	(1 223.6)	(2.1)	57 848.1	908.7	58 756.8

Section	Changes							2022 estimate (before recosting)	Recosting	2022 estimate (after recosting)
	2020 expenditure	2021 appropriation	Technical adjustments	New/ expanded mandates	Other	Total	Percentage			
20. Economic development in Europe	33 726.2	36 248.5	46.1	–	(46.4)	(0.3)	(0.0)	36 248.2	97.9	36 346.1
21. Economic and social development in Latin America and the Caribbean	57 378.3	60 553.7	(158.5)	–	(171.1)	(329.6)	(0.5)	60 224.1	2 068.1	62 292.2
22. Economic and social development in Western Asia	35 930.4	54 559.4	(3 018.9)	–	(187.8)	(3 206.7)	(5.9)	51 352.7	9 056.1	60 408.8
23. Regular programme of technical cooperation	34 980.5	35 706.7	(1 546.5)	–	2 375.2	828.7	2.3	36 535.4	765.3	37 300.7
24. Human rights	106 266.0	129 916.5	(22 626.9)	3 316.4	(118.9)	(19 429.4)	(15.0)	110 487.1	2 520.7	113 007.8
25. International protection, durable solutions and assistance to refugees	40 110.6	43 181.8	–	–	–	–	–	43 181.8	297.1	43 478.9
26. Palestine refugees	30 434.2	33 520.9	–	5 490.6	343.6	5 834.2	17.4	39 355.1	808.7	40 163.8
27. Humanitarian assistance	24 221.4	18 166.6	–	–	(37.2)	(37.2)	(0.2)	18 129.4	251.5	18 380.9
28. Global communications	92 797.6	99 066.1	(242.3)	2.9	(161.2)	(400.6)	(0.4)	98 665.5	2 144.0	100 809.5
29A. Department of Management Strategy, Policy and Compliance	54 301.8	54 456.4	(3 714.6)	432.3	3 759.1	476.8	0.9	54 933.2	904.7	55 837.9
29B. Department of Operational Support	85 742.1	85 424.4	(267.6)	–	(82.7)	(350.3)	(0.4)	85 074.1	1 633.0	86 707.1
29C. Office of Information and Communications Technology	53 280.0	51 518.7	–	–	(575.7)	(575.7)	(1.1)	50 943.0	919.8	51 862.8
29E. Administration, Geneva	70 477.2	76 573.4	(85.2)	3.5	(465.7)	(547.4)	(0.7)	76 026.0	543.5	76 569.5
29F. Administration, Vienna	18 042.1	19 833.5	–	–	(70.6)	(70.6)	(0.4)	19 762.9	254.9	20 017.8
29G. Administration, Nairobi	19 139.9	17 257.1	(765.6)	–	(70.0)	(835.6)	(4.8)	16 421.5	606.1	17 027.6
30. Internal oversight	18 867.0	20 789.8	–	–	199.9	199.9	1.0	20 989.7	318.0	21 307.7
31. Jointly financed administrative activities	6 424.1	6 676.8	479.0	–	–	479.0	7.2	7 155.8	79.0	7 234.8
32. Special expenses	80 657.3	80 302.5	–	–	1 671.0	1 671.0	2.1	81 973.5	3 705.1	85 678.6
33. Construction, alteration, improvement and major maintenance	72 693.6	84 308.8	(66 940.8)	–	6 338.4	(60 602.4)	(71.9)	23 706.4	427.6	24 134.0
34. Safety and security	121 247.7	130 206.9	(5 068.6)	–	(294.1)	(5 362.7)	(4.1)	124 844.2	7 746.5	132 590.7
35. Development Account	14 199.4	15 199.4	–	–	–	–	–	15 199.4	–	15 199.4
36. Staff assessment	261 827.2	281 352.7	(3 075.3)	1 192.2	2 526.7	643.6	0.2	281 996.3	5 295.2	287 291.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 016 676.6</b>	<b>3 208 080.1</b>	<b>(122 349.4)</b>	<b>13 845.7</b>	<b>20 147.6</b>	<b>(88 356.1)</b>	<b>(2.8)</b>	<b>3 119 724.0</b>	<b>56 305.5</b>	<b>3 176 029.5</b>

46. A total of 10,005 posts is proposed under the expenditure sections for 2022 compared with 9,959 posts approved in 2021, as reflected in table 3.

Table 3  
**Evolution of posts, by factor**  
 (Number of posts)

	Approved 2021	Changes			Total	Percentage	Proposed 2022
		Technical adjustments	New/expanded mandates	Other			
<b>Total</b>	<b>9 959</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>10 005</b>

## 2. Explanation of variances by factor and section or entity

47. Resource changes compared with the appropriation for 2021 are grouped under three factors, as follows:
- (a) **Technical adjustments** include decreases due to one-time (non-recurrent) provisions that were approved for the 2021 budget period but discontinued in the 2022 proposed programme budget; increased provisions for posts approved for 2021 with a 50 per cent vacancy rate that are subject to the proposed vacancy rate for continuing posts in 2022; and other adjustments of a technical nature, such as the change in the United Nations percentage share for jointly financed activities;
  - (b) **New or expanded mandates** include resource changes that result from new or expanded mandates approved for 2022, or for periodically recurring mandated events (such as quadrennial conferences);
  - (c) **Other changes** include information on resource changes that do not fall under the above factors.

### Technical adjustments (net reduction of \$122.3 million)

48. The net reduction of \$122.3 million reflects mainly the removal of one-time provisions in the amount of \$115.8 million, offset in part by additional resources relating to the higher provisions for 35 new and reassigned posts and general temporary assistance positions approved in 2021 that were subject to a vacancy rate of 50 per cent (\$3.0 million). In addition, other adjustments of a technical nature resulted in a decrease of \$9.6 million.

#### *Removal of one-time provisions (decrease of \$115.8 million)*

49. The one-time provisions in 2021 amounting to \$115.8 million are discontinued and not included in the 2022 proposed programme budget. Table 4 provides the distribution and description of these resources, by budget section.

Table 4

**Technical adjustments for 2022 resulting from the discontinuation of one-time provisions, by budget section**

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Section</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Description</i>
1. Overall policymaking, direction and coordination	(98.7)	One-time provisions for the investigation into the conditions and circumstances resulting in the tragic death of Dag Hammarskjöld and the members of the party accompanying him, pursuant to General Assembly resolution <a href="#">74/248</a>
2. General Assembly and Economic and Social Council affairs and conference management	(6 911.9)	One-time provisions for conference services in 2021, including for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Mandates emanating from resolutions and decisions adopted by the Human Rights Council at its forty-third through forty-fifth sessions;</li> <li>(b) The Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice;</li> <li>(c) The United Nations Environment Assembly of the United Nations Environment Programme</li> </ul>
3. Political Affairs	(7 080.5)	One-time provisions for the liquidation of the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau, pursuant to Security Council resolution <a href="#">2512 (2020)</a> , and the Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Burundi, pursuant to the statement by the President of the Security Council ( <a href="#">S/PRST/2020/12</a> ) and subsequent letter from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council ( <a href="#">S/2021/323</a> )
4. Disarmament	(589.1)	One-time provisions in 2021 related to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Problems arising from the accumulation of conventional ammunition stockpiles in surplus, pursuant to General Assembly decision <a href="#">75/552</a>;</li> <li>(b) The Open-ended Working Group on Developments in the Field of Information and Telecommunications in the Context of International Security established pursuant to General Assembly resolution <a href="#">73/27</a> and decision <a href="#">75/550</a>;</li> <li>(c) The Group of Governmental Experts on Advancing Responsible State Behaviour in Cyberspace in the Context of International Security, in accordance with General Assembly resolution <a href="#">73/266</a> and decision <a href="#">75/551</a></li> </ul>
7. International Court of Justice	(230.2)	One-time provisions related to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) The repatriation and installation costs for five judges whose terms of office came to an end in February 2021;</li> <li>(b) The celebration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the Court in 2021;</li> <li>(c) Information technology equipment</li> </ul>
8. Legal affairs	(152.1)	Independent Investigative Mechanism for Myanmar: one-time provisions for the acquisition of cloud services and office furniture in 2021 Office of Legal Affairs: one-time provisions for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Consultancy services pursuant to General Assembly resolution <a href="#">74/18</a> on sustainable fisheries, including through the 1995 Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks, and related instruments;</li> <li>(b) Supporting the first year of the third cycle of the Regular Process for Global Reporting and Assessment of the State of the Marine Environment, including Socioeconomic Aspects, pursuant to resolution <a href="#">75/239</a></li> </ul>
10. Least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States	(1.5)	One-time provisions for furniture and equipment for the new posts established in 2021
14. Environment	(406.3)	One-time provisions for requirements of the United Nations Environment Assembly, which takes place during odd-numbered years

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<i>Section</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Description</i>
16. International drug control, crime and terrorism prevention and criminal justice	(579.4)	One-time provisions for: (a) The Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice; (b) The organizational session of the Ad Hoc Committee to Elaborate a Comprehensive International Convention on Countering the Use of Information and Communications Technologies for Criminal Purposes
19. Economic and social development in Asia and the Pacific	(1 083.8)	Construction-related requirements for the seismic mitigation retrofit and life cycle replacements project at ESCAP
20. Economic development in Europe	(36.7)	One-time provisions related to the biennial session of ECE held in 2021
21. Economic and social development in Latin America and the Caribbean	(158.5)	Construction-related requirements for the renovation of the North Building at the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean in Santiago
24. Human rights	(22 912.0)	One-time requirements emanating from Human Rights Council resolutions from its twenty-sixth, twenty-seventh and thirty-ninth sessions and from its forty-third through forty-fifth sessions
28. Global communications	(242.3)	One-time provisions for the production and dissemination of multimedia series, and for webcasting services for a high-level meeting pursuant to General Assembly resolution <a href="#">75/237</a> on a global call for concrete action for the elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and the comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action
29A. Department of Management Strategy, Policy and Compliance	(3 864.6)	Non-recurrent provisions for the regular budget share of the enterprise resource planning solution
29B. Department of Operational Support	(267.6)	One-time provisions for: (a) Minor alterations and furniture and equipment for the modifications needed to the existing office space in relation to the enlargement of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions; (b) The implementation of the United Nations Headquarters flexible workplace project
29E. Administration, Geneva	(85.2)	One-time provisions for general temporary assistance pursuant to: (a) Human Rights Council resolutions emanating from its forty-third through forty-fifth sessions and Human Rights Council decision OS/14/101; (b) General Assembly resolution <a href="#">74/50</a> on nuclear disarmament verification; (c) General Assembly decision 75/552 on problems arising from the accumulation of conventional ammunition stockpiles in surplus
29G. Administration, Nairobi	(765.6)	Construction-related requirements for the replacement of office blocks A to J at the United Nations Office at Nairobi
33. Construction, alteration, improvement and major maintenance	(66 940.8)	Provisions related to: (a) The strategic heritage plan at the United Nations Office at Geneva; (b) The seismic mitigation retrofit and life-cycle replacements project at ESCAP premises in Bangkok; (c) The renovation of the North Building at ECLAC in Santiago; (d) The replacement of office blocks A to J at the United Nations Office at Nairobi
34. Safety and security	(51.6)	One-time security-related provisions for the replacement of office blocks A to J at the United Nations Office at Nairobi
36. Staff assessment	(3 339.1)	One-time provisions for staff assessment related to general temporary assistance under the sections above, as applicable
<b>Total</b>	<b>(115 797.5)</b>	

*Annual provision of new posts and general temporary assistance positions (increase of \$3.0 million)*

50. In accordance with established practice, a vacancy rate of 50 per cent is used as the basis for the calculation of provisions for new and reassigned posts and general temporary positions included in the proposed programme budget for 2022. Table 5 provides the additional provisions in 2022 for 20 posts and 15 general temporary assistance positions approved pursuant to resolutions 75/252 and 75/253, which were subject to a 50 per cent vacancy rate in 2021 and are now budgeted at proposed continuing vacancy rates.

Table 5

**Technical adjustments for 2022 resulting from posts and general temporary assistance positions that were subject to a 50 per cent vacancy rate in 2021, and are now budgeted at continuing vacancy rates, by budget section**

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Section</i>	<i>Number of posts/ positions established or reassigned in 2021</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Description</i>
1. Overall policymaking, direction and coordination	3	206.3	Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions: 2 posts (1 P-3 and 1 GS (OL)) Office of the United Nations Ombudsman and Mediation Services: 1 post (P-3)
2. General Assembly and Economic and Social Council affairs and conference management	5	361.3	5 posts (3 P-3 and 2 P-2)
3. Political affairs (excluding special political missions)	1	88.7	1 post (FS)
7. International Court of Justice	1	101.1	1 post (P-4)
8. Legal affairs	10	744.8	Independent Investigative Mechanism for Myanmar: 9 general temporary assistance positions, including 2 new positions (1 P-4 and 1 P-3), and the reassignment of 7 positions (2 P-4, 2 P-3 and 3 P-2/1) Office of Legal Affairs: 1 post (P-2)
10. Least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States	3	285.1	3 posts (1 P-5, 1 P-4 and 1 P-3)
15. Human settlements	2	196.2	2 posts (P-4)
20. Economic development in Europe	1	82.8	1 post (P-3)
22. Economic and social development in Western Asia	1	78.7	1 post (P-3, reassigned)
24. Human rights	3	285.1	3 general temporary assistance positions (2 P-3 and 1 GS (OL))
29A. Department of Management Strategy, Policy and Compliance	3	150.0	3 general temporary assistance positions (2 P-2 and 1 GS (PL))
34. Safety and security	2	169.5	2 posts (1 P-5 and 1 P-3)
36. Staff assessment	–	292.1	Staff assessment provision related to the changes for the above posts and general temporary assistance positions
<b>Total</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>3 041.7</b>	

*Abbreviations:* FS, Field Service; GS (PL), General Service (Principal level); GS (OL), General Service (Other level).

Table 6  
**Other technical adjustments for 2022, by budget section**

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Section</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Description</i>
1. Overall policymaking, direction and coordination	(198.7)	Removal of 1 post of Chief of Mediation Office (D-1), and of an amount equivalent to 9 months of resources, in accordance with the decision of the General Assembly to retain the post until the mandatory retirement of the incumbent
8. Legal affairs	(15.0)	Removal of an amount equivalent to 2 months of resources for 1 GS (OL) post that was approved for 2 months in 2021
22. Economic and social development in Western Asia	(3 097.6)	Reduced inflation provisions, as the 2020 currency utilization pattern in Lebanon shifted towards an increase in the use of United States dollars instead of Lebanese pounds. Since the inflation associated with United States dollars is much lower than that associated with Lebanese pounds, the shift in currency utilization resulted in lower provisions
23. Regular programme of technical cooperation	(1 546.5)	Reduced inflation provisions, as the 2020 currency utilization pattern in Lebanon shifted towards an increase in the use of United States dollars instead of Lebanese pounds. Since the inflation associated with United States dollars is much lower than that associated with Lebanese pounds, the shift in currency utilization resulted in lower provisions
31. Jointly financed administrative activities	479.0	Increased United Nations share of the budget of the Joint Inspection Unit, the International Civil Service Commission, the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination and the International Public Sector Accounting Standards project, as determined by the Chief Executives Board in accordance with the established methodology and updated underpinning statistics
34. Safety and security	(5 186.5)	(a) Decrease of \$1,200,200 owing to reduced inflation provisions, as the 2020 currency utilization pattern in Lebanon shifted towards an increase in the use of United States dollars instead of Lebanese pounds. Since the inflation associated with United States dollars is much lower than that associated with Lebanese pounds, the shift in currency utilization resulted in lower provisions; (b) Decrease of \$3,986,300 related to security for jointly financed activities, owing mainly to reductions in the United Nations Secretariat percentage share (from 22.7 per cent to 18.3 per cent) in the cost of jointly financed security operations and to reductions in the policy premiums for insurance against malicious acts
36. Staff assessment	(28.3)	Commensurate change in staff assessment related to the changes for the above posts
<b>Total</b>	<b>(9 593.6)</b>	

*Abbreviations:* GS (OL), General Service (Other level).

**New or expanded mandates (increase of \$13.8 million)**

51. The proposal includes resources for new and expanded mandates in the amount of \$13.8 million emanating from resolutions and decisions of intergovernmental bodies, the General Assembly and the Human Rights Council, as reflected in table 7.

Table 7  
**New and expanded mandates for 2022, by budget section**

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Section</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Description</i>
1.	120.5	Continuation of the investigation into the conditions and circumstances resulting in the tragic death of Dag Hammarskjöld and of the members of the party accompanying him, in accordance with General Assembly decision 75/542
2.	1 640.0	Conference services requirements pursuant to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly:               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Nuclear disarmament verification (resolution 74/50);</li> <li>(ii) Political declaration of the high-level meeting on universal health coverage: Universal health coverage: moving together to build a healthier world (resolution 74/2);</li> <li>(iii) Sustainable fisheries, including through the 1995 Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks, and related instruments (resolution 75/89);</li> <li>(iv) Oceans and the law of the sea (resolution 75/239);</li> <li>(v) Investigation into the conditions and circumstances resulting in the tragic death of Dag Hammarskjöld and of the members of the party accompanying him (resolution 74/248);</li> <li>(vi) Follow-up to the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries (resolution 74/232 B);</li> <li>(vii) Developments in the field of information and telecommunications in the context of international security (resolution 75/240);</li> <li>(viii) Implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III) and strengthening of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) (resolution 71/235);</li> </ol> </li> <li>(b) Resolutions and decisions adopted by the Human Rights Council from its twenty-eighth through thirtieth sessions and from its fortieth through forty-fifth sessions;</li> <li>(c) Review of the jurisdictional set-up of the United Nations common system (resolution 75/245 B)</li> </ol>
4.	372.0	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Subvention to the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 75/82;</li> <li>(b) Technical and substantive support in connection with the preparations for and substantive servicing of the work of the Open-ended Working Group on Developments in the Field of Information and Telecommunications in the Context of International Security, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 75/240</li> </ol>
8.	678.3	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Attendance and support for the second year of the third cycle of the Regular Process for Global Reporting and Assessment of the State of the Marine Environment, including Socioeconomic Aspects, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 75/239;</li> <li>(b) Assistance to the Review Conference on the Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks in discharging its mandate, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 75/89</li> </ol>
15.	597.0	Preparation of the quadrennial report on the progress of the New Urban Agenda in the context of the implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III) and strengthening of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) (resolution 71/235)
24.	3 316.4	Mandates emanating from the decisions and resolutions of the Human rights council at its twenty-eighth, forty-second and forty-third through forty-fifth sessions

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<i>Section</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Description</i>
26. Palestine refugees	5 490.6	43 posts proposed to be funded from the regular budget in response to the review undertaken by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East at the request of the General Assembly in its resolution <a href="#">75/252</a> , in the context of the precarious financial situation of the Agency owing to the uncertainty of voluntary contributions
28. Global communications	2.9	Webcasting services in support of the work of the Open-ended Working Group on Developments in the Field of Information and Telecommunications in the Context of International Security, pursuant to General Assembly resolution <a href="#">75/240</a>
29A. Department of Management Strategy, Policy and Compliance	432.3	Review of the jurisdictional set-up of the United Nations common system, pursuant to General Assembly resolution <a href="#">75/245 B</a>
29E. Administration, Geneva	3.5	Requirements for sound operators, pursuant to resolutions emanating from Human Rights Council at its twenty-eighth, forty-third and forty-fourth sessions
36. Staff assessment	1 192.2	Staff assessment associated with the additional posts and general temporary assistance proposed in support of the above mandates
<b>Total</b>	<b>13 845.7</b>	

**Other changes (increase of \$20.1 million)**

52. Resource changes not grouped under technical adjustments and new and expanded mandates amount to \$20.1 million, as described in table 8.

Table 8

**Other changes for 2022, by budget section**

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Section</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Description</i>
2. General Assembly and Economic and Social Council affairs and conference management	65.4	<p>(a) Regular budget share of the business support resources proposed in the context of the twelfth and final progress report on the enterprise resource planning project (<a href="#">A/75/386</a>, table 8);</p> <p>(b) Net effect of the increased provision for general temporary assistance to optimize workforce utilization and the abolishment of 9 GS (OL) posts, reflecting the introduction of technologies that have increased efficiency in the documentation process, while ensuring equal treatment of all the United Nations official languages;</p> <p>(c) Reclassification of 1 post of GS (OL) as GS (PL) for the development and maintenance of the enterprise conference management software, which requires specialized skills;</p> <p>(d) Abolishment of 1 GS (OL) post, as a result of the streamlined processes stemming from the use of the Journal Content Management System;</p> <p>(e) Reassignment of 1 GS (PL) post, costed at 50 per cent, to support the development and maintenance of the enterprise conference management software tools</p>
3. Political affairs	7 502.5	<p>Mainly under special political missions, owing to:</p> <p>(a) Higher provisions for 297 new positions approved in 2021 which were subject to a 50 per cent vacancy rate;</p> <p>(b) The application of the latest salary standards, owing to higher within-grade step of incumbents and based on actual expenditure experience;</p> <p>(c) The scaling up of operations of the United Nations Integrated Transition Assistance Mission in the Sudan following its initial start-up phase;</p> <p>(d) An increase in the share of the special political missions in the cost of the Regional Service Centre in Entebbe, Uganda</p>

<i>Section</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Description</i>
		Offset in part by reductions in operational costs primarily in the United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia, the United Nations Verification Mission in Colombia, the United Nations Mission to Support the Hudaydah Agreement and the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan
		Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs: additional requirements for the hosting and maintenance of the iSCAD+ database to enhance presentation of information products to service the needs of the Security Council, offset in part by reductions reflecting build back better efforts to sustain the new working methods and practices
		Office of the Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process: mainly to increase the engagement with regional and international partners as well as the Quartet members to improve the situation in Gaza, offset in part by reductions reflecting build back better efforts to sustain the new working methods and practices
5. Peacekeeping operations	(289.7)	United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan: lower provisions owing primarily to recent trends of actual expenditure under non-post resources and efforts to leverage online or virtual meetings, offset in part by increased resources for within-mission travel of military observers to conduct investigations of alleged ceasefire violations and field visits
		United Nations Truce Supervision Organization: abolishment of 3 posts (1 FS and 2 LL), reflecting efforts undertaken to sustain new working methods and rationalize operations through automation and redistribution of work, as well as outsourcing of vehicle servicing, and reduced requirements for maintenance of premises as a result of the planned completion of the newly reconstructed observation posts, offset in part by the upgrading of offices at the Israel-Syria Mixed Armistice Commission and the Observer Group Golan-Damascus
7. International Court of Justice	136.8	(a) 2 additional general temporary assistance positions (1 P-5 and 1 P-4) for 60 days each to assist the Registry of the Court in the preparation for a temporary relocation during the renovation of the Peace Palace;
		(b) 1 consultant to implement the digital capture and preservation programme;
		(c) Increased provisions mainly for the deployment of a computer-assisted translation tool (eLUNa) and the implementation of a content management system for the website of the Court;
		(d) Decreased provisions in line with the current agreement for the provision of services provided by the United Nations system of administration of justice;
		(e) Reduced requirements for travel to court sessions and travel of resident judges and their dependants to their home country
8. Legal affairs	(1 103.0)	Office of Legal Affairs: postponement of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law session to 2023 and build back better efforts to sustain the new working methods adopted during the COVID-19 pandemic
		Independent Investigative Mechanism for Myanmar: reassignment of a general temporary assistance position (P-3), costed at 50 per cent, to strengthen the Mechanism's capacity in administration; reduced requirements owing to efforts to build back better and sustain new working methods adopted during the COVID-19 pandemic; and lower utility requirements as a result of energy efficient features in the new building
		International, Impartial and Independent Mechanism to Assist in the Investigation and Prosecution of Persons Responsible for the Most Serious Crimes under International Law Committed in the Syrian Arab Republic since March 2011: reduced requirements for consultants made possible by the increased reliance on internal capacity, as recommended by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions; efforts to build back better to sustain new working methods adopted during the COVID-19 pandemic; and a shift to cloud-based services, thus reducing the purchase of software, servers and hardware

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<i>Section</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Description</i>
9. Economic and social affairs	(335.4)	Reassignment of 2 posts (1 P-2 and 1 GS (PL)), costed at 50 per cent, to enhance the monitoring of programme delivery and to continue to rationalize its working arrangements by leveraging technology and sustaining the new working methods adopted during the COVID-19 pandemic, offset in part by the upward reclassification of a post of Senior Programme Management Officer, Forest Affairs (P-5) to Deputy Director, Forest Affairs (D-1) to strengthen the substantive and operational capacity of the subprogramme to carry out its mandates in aspects related to the promotion of sustainable forest management and financing, and improvement of the monitoring and appraisal of progress and gaps in achieving the Global Forest Goals and associated targets. The post would also provide high-level policy advice and support to forthcoming forest-related processes and events, existing institutional arrangements and the response of the United Nations system to current global challenges related to deforestation, forest degradation, climate change, biodiversity loss and zoonotic diseases
10. Least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States	259.5	Establishment of 2 posts (1 P-3 and 1 P-2) to strengthen the substantive support to the Steering Committee on Partnerships for Small Island Developing States and to harness machine-learning techniques and statistical methods to provide data-driven analyses and insights to provide Member States, in particular least developed countries, with more timely and relevant data and information for advocacy efforts and intergovernmental deliberations, in line with the Data Strategy of the Secretary-General for Action by Everyone, Everywhere
11. United Nations support for the New Partnership for Africa's Development	189.3	Establishment of 1 post (P-3) to enhance the capacity to analyse data to inform its policy and advocacy products, particularly in view of the increased needs of data analysis to address the post-COVID-19 recovery in line with the Data Strategy of the Secretary-General; additional resources for experts to respond to the reorientation of the advocacy functions towards policy advocacy activities; and travel for the organization of high-level meetings on promoting durable peace
12. Trade and development	(474.8)	Reassignment of 4 posts (2 P-4 and 2 GS (OL)), costed at 50 per cent, to realign functions within the programme for better mandate delivery, particularly in areas of economic research and analysis and e-commerce and the digital economy, and to support efforts to build back better to sustain the digitization initiatives and flexible working methods adopted by UNCTAD during the COVID-19 pandemic
16. International drug control, crime and terrorism prevention and criminal justice	(71.9)	Efforts to leverage technology and the increased usage of virtual interactions to sustain build back better practices and flexible working methods adopted during the COVID-19 pandemic
18. Economic and social development in Africa	(523.8)	Abolishment of 2 posts (1 P-4 and 1 P-3) vacant for more than 24 months, and reductions in non-staff requirements, reflecting build back better practices made possible by leveraging technology, including remote working arrangements and increased use of teleconferencing in lieu of in-person arrangements, offset in part by increased requirements for investment in equipment to support the business continuity plan and for maintenance works in ageing buildings
19. Economic and social development in Asia and the Pacific	(139.8)	Adoption of build back better practices made possible by leveraging technology to sustain its digitization initiatives and flexible working arrangements, and cost reductions owing to economies of scale achieved in the procurement of software licences through centralized contractual services instead of local procurement
20. Economic development in Europe	(46.4)	Adoption of build back better practices made possible by leveraging information and communications technologies, including the use of virtual teleconferencing facilities to promote remote participation wherever possible in lieu of travel
21. Economic and social development in Latin America and the Caribbean	(171.1)	The decrease reflects the sustainment of the build back better lessons learned in 2020, offset in part by increased requirements for additional tools and services to facilitate teleworking, such as virtualization, cloud storage, an information technology helpdesk, information technology security, a content delivery network and electronic subscriptions to facilitate economic and social research
22. Economic and social development in Western Asia	(187.8)	Adoption of build back better practices made possible by leveraging information and communications technology, including the use of virtual teleconferencing facilities to promote remote participation wherever possible in lieu of travel

<i>Section</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Description</i>
23. Regular programme of technical cooperation	2 375.2	Support for Member States in making progress towards the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals through technical advisory services, and capacity-development support at the national level to design and implement strategies and policy responses in support of COVID-19 recovery efforts and sustainable development
24. Human rights	(118.9)	Continued implementation of build back better practices through increased use of virtual teleconferencing facilities in lieu of in-person attendance at conferences and meetings, offset in part by increased resource requirements for travel of representatives to attend the full schedule of meetings of the various human rights committees
26. Palestine refugees	343.6	Upward reclassification of 37 posts (2 P-2 to P-3, 19 P-3 to P-4, 11 P-4 to P-5, 4 P-5 to D-1 and 1 D-1 to D-2) and downward reclassification of 2 posts (1 D-2 to D-1 and 1 P-5 to P-4) to better align the staffing complement with the operational and strategic needs of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
27. Humanitarian assistance	(37.2)	Build back better efforts to sustain the increased use of virtual teleconferencing facilities and virtual platforms to attend meetings and conduct consultations in lieu of in-person attendance at such events
28. Global communications	(161.2)	(a) Build back better efforts to sustain new working methods and practices adopted during the COVID-19 pandemic; (b) Abolishment of 1 LL post vacant for more than 24 months Offset in part by the net effect of the establishment of 1 P-5 post, the conversion of 1 P-4 post to NPO and the upward reclassification of 4 posts from P-4 to P-5 to harmonize the staffing structures of the United Nations information centres and to better support resident coordinators and United Nations country teams
29A. Department of Management Strategy, Policy and Compliance	3 759.1	(a) One-time provision for the 2022 regular budget share of the enterprise resource planning solution; (b) Regular budget share of the business support resources proposed in the context of the twelfth and final progress report on the enterprise resource planning project (A/75/386, table 8); (c) Net effect of the abolishment of 1 P-5 post and the establishment of 2 posts (1 P-3 and 1 P-2) in line with the Secretary-General's effort to rejuvenate the Secretariat and make it less top heavy Offset in part by: (a) The reassignment of 5 posts (1 P-5, 1 P-3 and 3 GS (OL)), costed at 50 per cent, in line with the Data Strategy of the Secretary-General; (b) The outward redeployment of 1 post (GS (OL)) to section 29B, Department of Operational Support; (c) Build back better efforts to sustain the new working methods and practices undertaken during the COVID-19 pandemic
29B. Department of Operational Support	(82.7)	(a) Rationalization of the Department's operations, including leveraging cost-sharing arrangements and technology to sustain the new working methods adopted as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic; (b) Abolishment of 3 posts (1 GS (OL) and 2 TC), owing to the decline in mail volume and the difficulty in retaining qualified electricians at lower grades; (c) Reassignment of 1 post (GS (OL)), costed at 50 per cent, to facilitate improvement initiatives and coordinate systematic implementation of practices designed to improve patient outcomes based on lessons learned from the COVID-19 pandemic Offset in part by: (a) The establishment of 2 posts: 1 P-3 to support the delegation of authority on property management and 1 P-3 to support entities in New York that do not have a dedicated executive office; (b) The inward redeployment of 1 post (GS (OL)) from section 29A, Department of Management Strategy, Policy and Compliance, which has a functional reporting line to section 29B, Department of Operational Support;

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<i>Section</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Description</i>
		(c) The establishment of 2 general temporary assistance positions (1 P-5 and 1 P-4) to provide dedicated supervisory roles and administrative support pending the General Assembly decision on the global service delivery model;
		(d) The establishment of 1 general temporary assistance position (P-3) to support the harmonization of learning and assessment of the six official United Nations languages globally;
		(e) Regular budget share of the business support resources proposed in the context of the twelfth and final progress report on the enterprise resource planning project
29C. Office of Information and Communications Technology	(575.7)	Build back better efforts expected to be achieved by leveraging online collaboration functionality of enterprise platforms and reducing the need for software customization
29E. Administration, Geneva	(465.7)	(a) Abolishment of 2 posts (GS (OL)), owing to the centralization of mail collection and delivery points within the compound;
		(b) Build back better measures made possible by leveraging technology to streamline the existing workload and utilizing online meeting tools, wherever possible, instead of in-person meetings;
		(c) Abolishment of 1 post (GS (PL)), made possible by the establishment of 1 post (P-3) to manage increasingly complex electrical installations, safety and security systems and related equipment, in order to ensure business continuity and the safety of staff and conference participants
29F. Administration, Vienna	(70.6)	Build back better efforts to sustain the increased use of virtual teleconferencing facilities and virtual platforms to attend meetings and conduct consultations in lieu of in-person attendance at such events
29G. Administration, Nairobi	(70.0)	Ongoing build back better efforts, including flexible work arrangements, resulting in reduced remedial works required at the United Nations complex in Nairobi
30. Internal oversight	199.9	(a) Establishment of 2 posts (1 D-1 and 1 P-4) owing to the increased responsibilities and workload related to the upcoming promulgation of a Secretariat evaluation policy;
		(b) Provisions for external capacity and expertise for the internal audit of the Organization's infrastructure, cybersecurity, ICT security mechanisms and data analytics
		Offset in part by decreases in non-staff resources, owing mainly to reductions in communications and maintenance costs and reduced mobile office accounts under the newly enhanced version of the Teammate audit tracking software, as well as efforts to sustain increased use of videoconferencing or teleconferencing
32. Special expenses	1 671.0	Projected increase in the number of participants in after-service health insurance plans in 2022, in line with recent trends in 2018, 2019 and 2020, and related expenditures
33. Construction, alteration, improvement and major maintenance	6 338.4	(a) Upgrading of security systems to improve the Organization's ability to respond to new and emerging security threats;
		(b) Alteration works and improvements to facilities and general infrastructure, including for safety and security and accessibility;
		(c) Enhancement of the enterprise network to support the communications infrastructure of the Secretariat globally
34. Safety and security	(294.1)	Abolishment of 1 post (SS) post in New York that has been vacant for a long period and whose functions are no longer required, and use of build back better practices and working methods to sustain the use of videoconferencing or teleconferencing
36. Staff assessment	2 526.7	Staff assessment impact of post and general temporary assistance changes, considering current expenditure experience and post changes proposed for 2022
<b>Total</b>	<b>20 147.6</b>	

*Abbreviations:* FS, Field Services, GS (OL), General Service (Other level); GS (PL), General Service (Principal level); LL, Local level; NPO, National Professional Officer; SS, Security Service; TC, Trades and Crafts.

### 3. Proposed post resources

53. A total of 10,005 posts is proposed under the expenditure sections for 2022, as summarized in table 9.

Table 9  
Proposed post changes for 2022, by category and grade

	<i>Professional and higher</i>								<i>General Service and related</i>							<i>Total</i>
	<i>DSG/ USG</i>	<i>ASG</i>	<i>D-2</i>	<i>D-1</i>	<i>P-5</i>	<i>P-4</i>	<i>P-3</i>	<i>P-2/I</i>	<i>GS (PL)</i>	<i>GS (OL)</i>	<i>SS</i>	<i>LL</i>	<i>FS</i>	<i>NPO</i>	<i>TC</i>	
2021 approved	37	33	115	298	904	1 537	1 451	524	270	2 288	307	1 906	107	87	95	9 959
Establishment	–	–	–	1	2	8	18	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	34
Abolishment	–	–	–	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	–	(1)	(13)	(1)	(3)	(1)	–	(2)	(25)
Conversion	–	–	–	–	–	7	24	1	–	4	–	–	–	1	–	37
Reclassification	–	–	(1)	6	9	4	(16)	(2)	1	(1)	–	–	–	–	–	–
<b>2022 proposed</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>304</b>	<b>914</b>	<b>1 555</b>	<b>1 476</b>	<b>528</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>2 278</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>1 903</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>10 005</b>

*Abbreviations:* ASG, Assistant Secretary-General; DSG, Deputy Secretary-General; FS, Field Service; GS (OL), General Service (Other level); GS (PL), General Service (Principal level); LL, Local level; NPO, National Professional Officer; SS, Security Service; TC, Trades and Crafts; USG, Under-Secretary-General.

54. The proposal represents a net increase of 46 posts, comprising the following:

- (a) The establishment of 34 new posts (22 in the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA); 3 in the Department of Management Strategy, Policy and Compliance; 2 in the Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States; 2 in the Department of Operational Support; 2 in the Office of Internal Oversight Services; 1 in NEPAD; 1 in the Department of Global Communications; and 1 at the United Nations Office at Geneva);
- (b) The conversion of 37 posts (21 extrabudgetary posts to the regular budget in UNRWA and 16 general temporary assistance positions to P-3 posts in OHCHR);
- (c) The abolishment of 25 posts (10 in the Department for General Assembly and Conference Management, 3 in the Department of Peace Operations, 3 in the Department of Operational Support, 3 at the United Nations Office at Geneva, 1 in the Office of the United Nations Ombudsman and Mediation Services, 1 in the Department of Global Communications, 1 in the Department of Management Strategy, Policy and Compliance, 1 in the Department of Safety and Security and 2 in ECA).

55. Further details of the post changes by budget section are reflected in tables 10 and 11.

Table 10  
**Proposed abolishments, establishments and conversions, by budget section**

<i>Section/type of change</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Grade</i>	<i>Reason for change</i>
<b>Abolishment</b>			
1. Overall policymaking, direction and coordination	(1)	1 D-1	In line with the decision of the General Assembly to retain the D-1 post until the retirement of the incumbent (October 2021); post abolished through technical adjustment
2. General Assembly and Economic and Social Council affairs and conference management	(10)	10 GS (OL)	1 post (GS (OL)) owing to the use of the Journal Content Management System, which is a new platform used to prepare the <i>Journal of the United Nations</i> ; 9 posts (GS (OL)) owing to the introduction of technologies that streamlined the documentation processes
5. Peacekeeping operations	(3)	1 FS 2 LL	United Nations Truce Supervision Organization: 1 post (FS), owing to the automation of work and business processes and increased use of service centres (Kuwait Joint Support Office); 1 post (LL), owing to the reduced workload for the security guard force related to the continued investment in technical equipment to control access to the mission's compound and provide protection to its perimeter; 1 post (LL), owing to the reduced workload in line with the mission's smaller vehicle fleet and the outsourcing of some maintenance services, which allow redistribution of the workload among the remaining vehicle technicians
18. Economic and social development in Africa	(2)	1 P-4 1 P-3	2 posts that have been vacant since at least 24 months before the recruitment freeze measure was put in place
28. Global communications	(1)	1 LL	1 post at the United Nations information centre in Buenos Aires, where the function has become redundant. The proposed abolishment would also harmonize the structure of the information centre in Buenos Aires with other similar field offices in the region, namely the information centres in Bogotá and Port of Spain
29A. Department of Management Strategy, Policy and Compliance	(1)	1 P-5	In line with the Secretary-General's initiative to rejuvenate the Secretariat and make it less top heavy
29B. Department of Operational Support	(3)	1 GS (OL) 2 TC	1 post (GS (OL)), owing to the reduction in mail operations 2 posts (TC), owing to the outsourcing of the functions through the restructuring of the electrical maintenance services contracts
29E. Administration, Geneva	(3)	1 GS (PL) 2 GS (OL)	1 post of Senior Engineering Assistant (GS (PL)) made possible by the proposed establishment of a post of Electrical Engineer (P-3) as explained below 1 post (GS (OL)) in the mail and diplomatic pouch operations resulting from further rationalization and centralization of mail collection and delivery points within the compound 1 post (GS (OL)) made possible by the implementation of flexible working arrangements and unassigned workstations, resulting in decreased requirements for moving activities
34. Safety and security	(1)	1 SS	1 post in New York which has been vacant and whose functions are no longer deemed necessary
<b>Subtotal, abolishment</b>	<b>(25)</b>		
<b>Establishment</b>			
10. Least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States	2	1 P-3 1 P-2	1 post of Programme Management Officer (P-3) to provide substantive support to the Steering Committee on Partnerships for Small Island Developing States and the global multi-stakeholder small island developing States partnership dialogue, as well as the small island developing States global business network processes, and to organize and support the work of the small island developing States national

<i>Section/type of change</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Grade</i>	<i>Reason for change</i>
			focal points network. The workstreams would contribute to forging new multi-stakeholder partnerships in support of the sustainable development of small island developing States and to mainstreaming the new programme of action and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development into their national sustainable development plans 1 post of Associate Data Analyst (P-2) to generate data-driven analyses and insights, both of which would inform advocacy and communication activities and would feed into the analytical work of the Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States in an effort to contribute to the Data Strategy of the Secretary-General
11. United Nations support for the New Partnership for Africa's Development	1	1 P-3	1 post of Data Analyst (P-3) to increase capacity to analyse data to inform its policy and advocacy products, in particular in view of the increased needs of data analysis to address the post-COVID-19 recovery. The Data Analyst would, in particular, interpret all data resulting from the United Nations monitoring mechanism platform once it is operationalized, as well as other various data flows that the Office of the Under-Secretary-General is planning to establish to improve the quality of its analysis, in an effort to contribute to the Data Strategy of the Secretary-General
26. Palestine refugees	22	1 P-5 7 P-4 12 P-3 2 P-2	6 posts (2 P-4 and 4 P-3) previously funded from extrabudgetary contributions and whose functions have since then been performed by staff on temporary contracts, owing to the lack of continuous and predictable funding, although the functions are of a continuing nature 5 posts (3 P-3 and 2 P-2) for functions of a continuing nature currently being performed by individual service providers 11 posts (1 P-5, 5 P-4 and 5 P-3) to strengthen functions in a number of areas, in line with the priorities that the Commissioner-General has set for UNRWA
28. Global communications	1	1 P-5	1 post in the Office of the Under-Secretary-General to lead the strategic communications planning team; the incumbent would be responsible for strengthening strategic communications planning, coordination and collaboration to maximize the impact of global communications
29A. Department of Management Strategy, Policy and Compliance	3	1 P-3 2 P-2	In line with the Secretary-General's initiative to rejuvenate the Secretariat and make it less top heavy:  (a) 1 Human Resources Officer (P-3) to support the development of human resources policies and guidelines as well as provide guidance in the interpretation of regulations, rules and policies;  (b) 2 Associate Human Resources Officers (P-2) to support the planning, organization, development and implementation of human resources communications strategies relating to the Organization's transformational human resources initiatives contributing to a culture of agility, diversity, and accountability
29B. Department of Operational Support	2	2 P-3	1 post (P-3) to meet expanding requirements in support of the new delegation of authority regarding property management; and 1 post (P-3) to manage the workload and provide the necessary support to the Department of Operational Support, the Office of Information and Communications Technology and 17 other entities in New York that do not have a dedicated executive office

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<i>Section/type of change</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Grade</i>	<i>Reason for change</i>
29E. Administration, Geneva	1	1 P-3	1 post of Electrical Engineer (P-3) associated with the proposed abolishment of 1 post of Senior Engineering Assistant (GS (PL)) to manage the increasingly complex operation and maintenance of new technologically advanced electrical installations, safety and security systems and related equipment in order to ensure business continuity and the safety of staff and conference participants
30. Internal oversight	2	1 D-1 1 P-4	2 posts (1 D-1 and 1 P-4) in connection with the upcoming promulgation of a Secretariat evaluation policy, which will expand the Inspection and Evaluation Division's role in strengthening and supporting evaluation in the Secretariat
<b>Subtotal, establishment</b>	<b>34</b>		
<b>Conversions</b>			
24. Human rights	16	16 P-3	1 general temporary assistance position (P-3) to a post that serves a mandate of a perennial nature  10 general temporary assistance positions (P-3) to posts that support the special procedures of the Human Rights Council, which are mandates of a perennial nature  5 general temporary assistance positions (P-3) to posts that support the treaty bodies' mandates of a perennial nature
26. Palestine refugees	21	8 P-4 8 P-3 1 P-2/1 4 GS (OL)	21 posts (8 P-4, 8 P-3, 1 P-2/1 and 4 GS (OL)) funded from extrabudgetary resources carrying functions of a continuous nature and proposed to be funded from the regular budget
28. Global communications	(1) 1	P-4 NPO	1 P-4 to 1 NPO post to harmonize the staffing structure with other similar large information centres such as those in New Delhi, Tokyo and Moscow
<b>Subtotal, conversions</b>	<b>37</b>		
<b>Total</b>	<b>46</b>		

*Abbreviations:* FS, Field Service; GS (OL), General Service (Other level); GS (PL), General Service (Principal level); LL, Local level; NPO, National Professional Officer; SS, Security Service; TC, Trades and Crafts.

**Table 11**  
**Proposed redeployments, reclassifications and reassignments, by budget section**

<i>Section/type of change</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Grade</i>	<i>Reason for change</i>
<b>Redeployment<sup>a</sup></b>			
29A. Department of Management Strategy, Policy and Compliance	(1)	1 GS (OL)	1 post (GS (OL)) from section 29A, Department of Management Strategy, Policy and Compliance to section 29B, Department of Operational Support; the post is currently under the Vendor Review Committee which has a functional reporting line to the Department of Operational Support and is being proposed for redeployment to section 29B, Department of Operational Support
29B. Department of Operational Support	1	1 GS (OL)	
<b>Subtotal, redeployment</b>	<b>–</b>		
<b>Reclassification</b>			
2. General Assembly and Economic and Social Council affairs and conference management	1	GS (OL) to GS (PL)	Upward reclassification of one post of GS (OL) in New York to GS (PL) to serve as lead developer for the e-deleGATE application, which will strengthen capacity of the Business Analysis Section

<i>Section/type of change</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Grade</i>	<i>Reason for change</i>
4. Disarmament	1	D-2 to D-1	Downward reclassification of the post of Director (D-2) in the Geneva office to Chief of Service (D-1) to align the management structure in Geneva with that of other subprogrammes of the Office for Disarmament Affairs and to address redundant political functions already carried out by the New York-based High Representative (USG), and the Director and Deputy to the High Representative (D-2). A unified reporting structure of all subprogramme heads to the Director and Deputy to the High Representative would strengthen strategic and operational coherence across the Office
	1	P-5 to P-4	Downward reclassification of 1 post of Senior Political Affairs Officer (P-5) to Political Affairs Officer (P-4) in the Office of the Director and Deputy to the High Representative to optimize the management structure of the front office and allow for greater coherence between the two offices. The Political Affairs Officer (P-4) would further strengthen substantive capacity in planning, organizational accountability, risk management, data collection and analytical capacity in line with the data strategy of the Office for Disarmament Affairs and alignment with its strategic plan for 2021–2025 and associated accountability framework. Responsibilities for the coordination of country-specific files would be transferred to the relevant subprogrammes
	1	P-2 to P-3	Upward reclassification of 1 post of Associate Information Technology Officer (P-2) to Information Systems Officer (P-3) to perform a specialized database development support role, in support of the Office's data strategy for 2021–2025 and to address a capacity gap identified by the United Nations 2020 data, digital and innovation capacity mapping. The proposed change contributes to the Data Strategy of the Secretary-General
8. Legal affairs	1	P-4 to P-3	International, Impartial and Independent Mechanism to Assist in the Investigation and Prosecution of Persons Responsible for the Most Serious Crimes under International Law Committed in the Syrian Arab Republic since March 2011: downward reclassification of 1 post of Legal Officer (P-4) to Legal Officer (P-3) to allow for equal distribution of legal support at the P-3 level to each team
	1	P-4 to P-5	Upward reclassification of 1 post of Legal Officer (P-4) to Senior Legal Officer (P-5) to act as head of the proposed Support and Sharing Section, whose creation is requested as a result of the increase in scope related to supporting and sharing information with judges, prosecutors and law enforcement agencies
9. Economic and social affairs	1	P-5 to D-1	Upward reclassification of 1 post of Senior Programme Management Officer, Forest Affairs (P-5) to Deputy Director, Forest Affairs (D-1) to strengthen the substantive and operational capacity of subprogramme 8, Sustainable forest management, to carry out its mandates in aspects related to the promotion of sustainable forest management and financing, and improve the monitoring and appraisal of progress and gaps in achieving the Global Forest Goals and associated targets. The incumbent would also provide high-level policy advice and support for forthcoming forest-related processes and events, existing institutional arrangements and the response of the United Nations system to current global challenges related to deforestation, forest degradation, climate change, biodiversity loss and zoonotic diseases
	1	P-3 to P-2	Downward reclassification of 1 post of Programme Management Officer, Forest Affairs (P-3) to Associate Programme Management Officer, Forest Affairs (P-2) to increase the focus on data collection and analyses and the application of digital technologies in the outreach and communication activities of subprogramme 8, Sustainable forest management, in line with the Data Strategy of the Secretary-General

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<i>Section/type of change</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Grade</i>	<i>Reason for change</i>
26. Palestine refugees	39	2 P-2/1 to P-3 19 P-3 to P-4 11 P-4 to P-5 4 P-5 to D-1 1 D-1 to D-2 1 D-2 to D-1 1 P-5 to P-4	To best suit the operational and strategic needs of UNRWA and allow the Commissioner-General and other senior managers to lead the Agency through a period of instability and recurrent financial crisis
28. Global communications	4	P-4 to P-5	Upward reclassification of 4 posts to lead the United Nations information centres in Port of Spain, Beirut, Rabat and Tehran, reflecting the need for the information centres to undertake a subregional role similar to those carried out by other information centres that are led by a staff member at the P-5 level. The proposal would support alignment of United Nations information centre structures and provide a global network of field offices to better support resident coordinators and United Nations country teams, and implement the global communications strategy across multiple countries
<b>Subtotal, reclassification</b>	<b>51</b>		
<b>Reassignment</b>			
2. General Assembly and Economic and Social Council affairs and conference management	1	GS (PL)	1 Senior Editorial Assistant in New York as a Senior Information Technology Assistant in Vienna to support the development and maintenance of the enterprise conference management software tools in the Global Technical Team. The post will be used to ensure substantive and technical management of the gText production team
5. Peacekeeping operations	1	LL	1 Finance Assistant as an Environmental Assistant to support the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization's requirements for planning and implementation of its environmental management practices into its operations, in support of the 2030 Agenda; the proposed reassignment would facilitate the work undertaken to reduce the mission's carbon footprint as part of the global effort of the United Nations on environmental initiatives
8. Legal affairs	1	P-3	1 Budget and Finance Officer as an Administrative Officer within the Administrative Services Section of the Independent Investigative Mechanism for Myanmar, to strengthen the Mechanism's capacity in administration to cover budget and finance, procurement, contract management (in particular, contracts relating to technology platforms for the collection, processing, analysis and preservation of evidence) and auditing functions, and other Secretariat-wide initiatives, including enterprise risk management, business continuity, delegations of authority and conduct and discipline
9. Economic and social affairs	1	P-2	1 Associate Programme Management Officer as an Associate Information Systems Officer in the Digital Government Branch to address increased requirements for technical support in large-scale database management and server network management of several online platforms, including the e-government knowledge base, the online e-government assessment platform, the online evaluation platforms of the United Nations Public Service Awards and the United Nations Public Administration Network

<i>Section/type of change</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Grade</i>	<i>Reason for change</i>
	1	GS (PL)	1 Senior Administrative Assistant as a Senior Programme Management Assistant to address the shift from administrative to substantive functions, particularly in aspects related to the monitoring of the implementation of mandates and related resources, reporting through the Umoja strategic management application module and the integrated planning management and reporting solution, the coordination of responses to oversight bodies and programme budget formulation and resource planning/forecasting
	1	GS (OL)	1 Staff Assistant as a Finance and Budget Assistant to strengthen financial and budgetary management support capacity, including data analysis and reporting, in view of the enhanced delegation of authority
12. Trade and development	2	P-4	1 Programme Management Officer as an Economic Affairs Officer to strengthen economic research and analysis capacity of subprogramme 4, Technology and logistics  1 Public Information Officer as an Intergovernmental Affairs Officer, to realign the functions with the nature of the services provided by the Intergovernmental Support Service
	2	GS (OL)	1 Staff Assistant as a Statistics Assistant to increase the capacity for the new Working Group on Measuring E-commerce and the Digital Economy of subprogramme 4, Technology and logistics  1 Research Assistant as a Staff Assistant to address the need of subprogramme 5, Africa, least developed countries and special programmes, to support the daily work of the Director and the Front Office and improve the efficiency of the subprogramme's liaison and communication with other subprogrammes and external stakeholders
29A. Department of Management Strategy, Policy and Compliance	1	P-5	1 Senior Management and Programme Analyst as a Senior Data Scientist in line with the Data Strategy of the Secretary-General
	1	P-3	1 Management and Programme Analyst as a Data Scientist in line with the Data Strategy of the Secretary-General
	3	GS (OL)	1 Administrative Assistant and 1 Team Assistant as Finance and Budget Assistants to align the post titles to post functions  1 Management and Programme Analysis Assistant as a Data Science Assistant in line with the Data Strategy of the Secretary-General
29B. Department of Operational Support	1	GS (OL)	1 Administrative Assistant as a Nurse to increase support to the Clinical Governance Section to facilitate improvement initiatives and coordinate systematic implementation of practices designed to improve patient outcomes, based on lessons learned from the COVID-19 pandemic
29C. Office of Information and Communications Technology	1	GS (OL)	1 Information Systems Assistant as a Procurement Assistant to reinforce the capacity of the Office of Information and Communications Technology for the full range of ICT procurement-related functions, including contract administration and its systemic processing
<b>Subtotal, reassignment</b>	<b>17</b>		

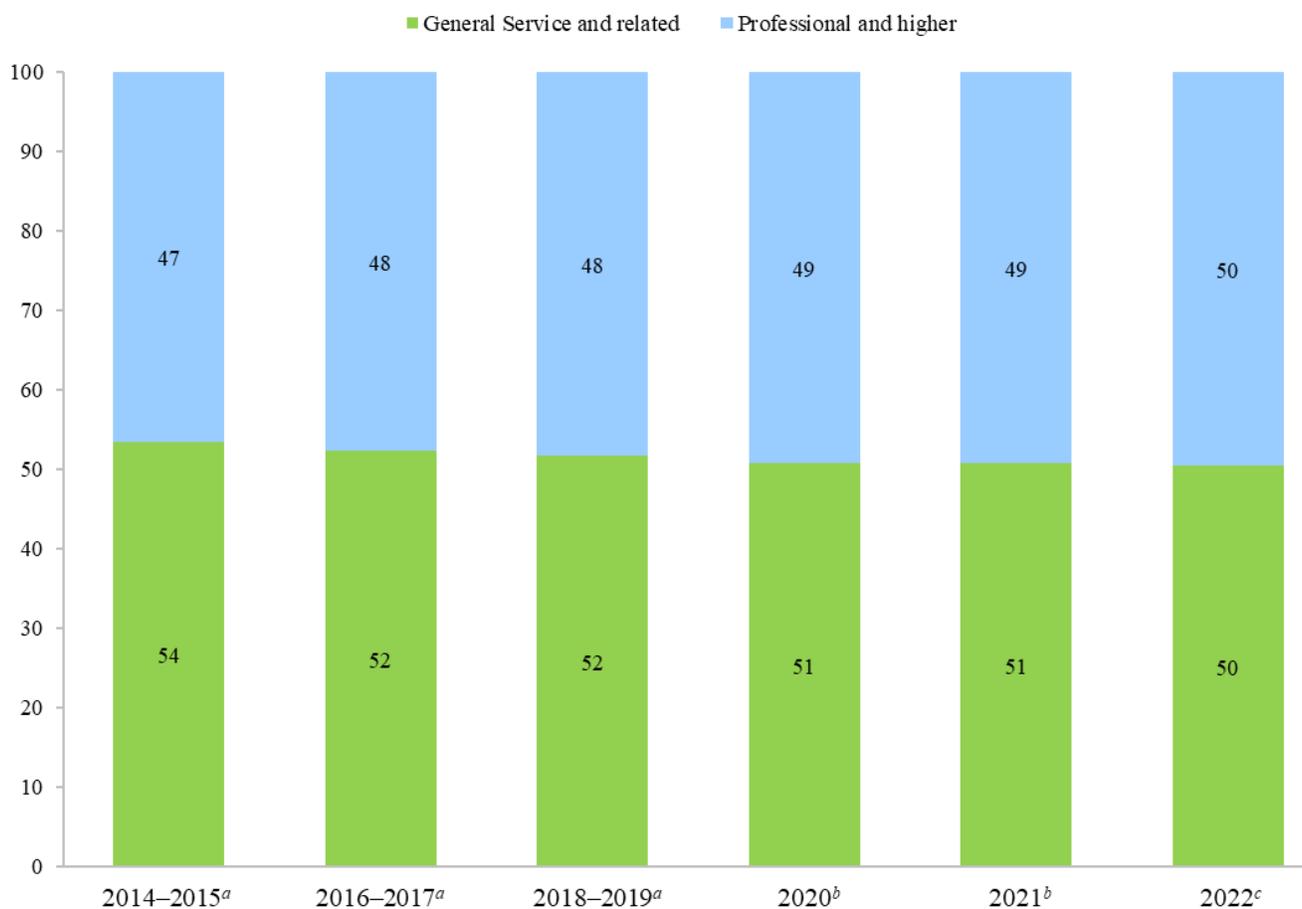
*Abbreviations:* GS (OL), General Service (Other level); GS (PL), General Service (Principal level); LL, Local level; USG, Under-Secretary-General.

<sup>a</sup> Does not reflect redeployments proposed across components or subprogrammes within a section.

56. The proportion of posts in the Professional and higher categories compared with the total number of posts would increase in 2022 to 49.6 per cent, nearly reaching parity with the number of posts in the General Service and related categories, as reflected in figure III, which provides an overview of the distribution of posts by category since the biennium 2014–2015.

Figure III  
Distribution of posts, by category, since the biennium 2014–2015

(Percentage)



Category	2014–2015 <sup>a</sup>		2016–2017 <sup>a</sup>		2018–2019 <sup>a</sup>		2020 <sup>b</sup>		2021 <sup>b</sup>		2022 <sup>c</sup>	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Professional and higher	4 736	46.5	4 806	47.6	4 816	48.3	4 884	49.2	4 899	49.2	4 961	49.6
General Service and related	5 450	53.5	5 286	52.4	5 155	51.7	5 088	50.8	5 060	50.8	5 044	50.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>10 186</b>		<b>10 092</b>		<b>9 971</b>		<b>9 972</b>		<b>9 959</b>		<b>10 005</b>	

<sup>a</sup> In accordance with the final appropriation.

<sup>b</sup> In accordance with the staffing tables for 2020 and 2021 approved by the General Assembly in resolutions [74/262](#), [75/252](#) and [75/253](#).

<sup>c</sup> As proposed by the Secretary-General.

#### 4. Recosting

57. Recosting is the revision process whereby adjustments in the level of appropriations are made as a result of variations related to four parameters: (a) currency exchange rates; (b) inflation rates; (c) standard staff costs, including payroll and common staff costs; and (d) vacancy rates. The proposed programme budget for 2022 is presented at the same price levels and rates of exchange as the programme budget for 2021 for comparability. The amount for 2022 is also presented after preliminary recosting to provide an indication of the resources for 2022 after adjustments for projected inflation. In December 2021, the budget proposals will be subject to a second instance of recosting, where adjustments will be made based on updates to all four recosting parameters.
58. In line with existing methodology, the first instance of recosting is calculated and presented in the context of the proposed programme budget. In this instance, recosting adjustments are made to account for projected inflation in 2022, while the other three parameters (vacancy rates, standard staff costs and rates of exchange) remain unchanged, and as approved by the General Assembly in December of the previous year.
59. For the 2022 proposed programme budget, the calculation of recosting was held until the latest possible moment to allow for the use of the latest inflation projections that are as close as possible to the final projections to be calculated in December 2021. The increased proximity of the two recosting instances is expected to increase the accuracy and reliability of the preliminary recosting and reduce variance between the two instances of recosting. In applying the projected inflation to the proposed programme budget for 2022, updated projections of post adjustment multipliers, cost-of-living adjustments and consumer price indices, as of early May 2021, were used.
60. The inflation effects for post resources are estimated using projected post adjustment multipliers and projected cost-of-living adjustments for posts in the Professional and higher and the General Service and related categories, respectively. The projected post adjustment multipliers are calculated by the International Civil Service Commission, and the projected cost-of-living adjustments are based on the projected consumer price indices.
61. To obtain the projected inflation effects for post resources, the post adjustment multipliers assumed for 2021 are replaced by the newly projected post adjustment multipliers for 2022. The difference in costs resulting from the application of the 2021 and 2022 multipliers is presented in the recosting column in the respective tables. For General Service and related categories, the cost-of-living adjustment is applied in addition to the post provisions approved for 2021.
62. Non-post resources are adjusted for inflation using the most recent information available on consumer price indices as obtained from *The Economist*. According to the approved methodology, the inflation rates used to adjust the non-post resources consider the various currencies used by the different entities and their relative weight, as derived from Umoja. For example, if the expenditure of an entity shows the use of four currencies with a relative weight of 40, 30, 20 and 10 per cent each, the inflation factor to be applied would be the weighted average of the consumer price indices related to each of the four currencies.
63. However, two of the non-post objects of expenditure are subject to a different treatment: travel, and grants and contributions. The resources for air travel are recosted using the inflation projections associated with the United States dollar, as industry pricing is based on United States dollars. The resources for grants and contributions are recosted following the non-post resources methodology as previously explained, except for resources for section 13, International Trade Centre; section 31, Jointly financed administrative activities; and section 35, Development Account. For section 13, International Trade Centre, the same recosting methodology is applied, with an update to the grant amount based on projected inflation. In December, the recosting will be different, as the adjustment will be limited to the effects of exchange rates and will exclude any adjustment as a result of inflation. The resources for section 35, Development Account, are not subject to recosting (see General Assembly resolution [54/15](#)). The resources for section 31, Jointly financed administrative activities, are first budgeted and recosted following the same post and non-post methodologies. Both

the estimated resources and recosting are then distributed among the different entities in the form of grants, using the relevant cost-sharing formula. In this case, even though the resources are grouped under grants and contributions, the standard recosting is applied for each of the budget lines, in accordance with the approved methodology. All other proposed requirements under grants and contributions have been subject to the standard recosting methodology and updated based on the applicable consumer price indices.

64. The preliminary recosting estimate for 2022 amounts to \$56.3 million, representing 1.8 per cent of the regular budget proposal, or 2.4 per cent when excluding special political missions. Overall, the regular budget is exposed to changes in rates of exchange and inflation of 87 different locations related to 75 currencies. An amount of \$2,299.3 million, or 96.2 per cent of the total regular budget, net of special political missions, is affected by the fluctuations of nine currencies, the United States dollar being the most predominant and the Lebanese pound the currency subject to a higher projected inflation change in 2022.

Table 12  
**Total resources by currency, net of special political missions**

(Millions of United States dollars)

<i>Currency</i>	<i>2022 estimates (before recosting)</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>Recosting</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>2022 estimates (after recosting)</i>
United States dollar	1 254.6	52.5	22.2	1.8	1 276.9
Swiss franc	546.9	22.9	2.1	0.4	549.0
Euro	126.9	5.3	1.3	1.0	128.2
Lebanese pound	76.4	3.2	19.3	25.3	95.7
Thai baht	70.1	2.9	1.0	1.4	71.1
Kenya shilling	62.7	2.6	2.1	3.3	64.8
New Israeli shekel	63.2	2.6	1.3	2.1	64.5
Chilean peso	56.6	2.4	1.8	3.2	58.4
Ethiopian birr	41.8	1.7	1.0	2.4	42.8
Other <sup>a</sup>	89.8	3.8	4.1	4.6	93.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 389.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>56.3</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2 445.4</b>

<sup>a</sup> Fifty-nine other currencies.

65. The United States dollar is the most widely used currency, representing 42.5 per cent of the post resources and 66.7 per cent of the non-post resources, resulting in a 52.5 per cent weight in the total regular budget. This large portion of the budget was subject to a 1.8 per cent adjustment owing to projected inflation, post adjustment multiplier and cost-of-living adjustments factors. The projected inflation rates related to the Swiss franc, euro and Thai baht were also subject to relatively modest inflation adjustments, ranging between 0.4 per cent and 1.4 per cent. As for the Lebanese pound, although it represents only 3.2 per cent (\$76.4 million) of the budget, its inflation effect amounts to 34.3 per cent of the total recosting amount (\$19.3 million), contributing to an increase of 25.3 per cent of the budget proposals before recosting. Such an increase is explained by the projected post adjustment multiplier of 89.3 for 2022 (compared with 84.5 projected for 2021), a projected cost-of-living adjustment of 43.5 per cent (and a consumer price index that is applied to the non-post resources at the same rate of 43.5 per cent). The remaining currencies, owing to their lower weight in the regular budget, contributed to a smaller recosting increase of approximately \$10 million. The sections and entities exposed to the Lebanese pound are shown in table 13.

Table 13  
**Exposure of the regular budget to the Lebanese pound by section and entity**

(Millions of United States dollars)

<i>Section</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Posts</i>	<i>Non-post</i>	<i>Total (before recosting)</i>	<i>Recosting</i>	<i>Total (after recosting)</i>
1.	Office of Administration of Justice	0.2	–	0.2	0.0	0.2
5.	United Nations Truce Supervision Organization	4.3	–	4.3	1.4	5.7
22.	Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia	44.7	0.4	45.2	8.9	54.1
24.	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights	0.2	–	0.2	–	0.2
26.	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East	2.4	–	2.4	0.1	2.5
28.	Department of Global Communications	1.1	–	1.1	0.3	1.4
34.	Department of Safety and Security	12.1	–	12.1	5.1	17.2
36.	Staff assessment	–	10.9	10.9	3.5	14.3
<b>Total</b>		<b>65.1</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>76.4</b>	<b>19.3</b>	<b>95.7</b>

Table 14  
**Preliminary recosting of proposed financial resources, by budget section and expenditure category**

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Section/entity</i>	<i>Post</i>		<i>Non-post</i>		<i>Total</i>		
	<i>2022 estimate</i>	<i>Recosting</i>	<i>2022 estimate</i>	<i>Recosting</i>	<i>2022 estimate</i>	<i>Recosting</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
<b>1. Overall policymaking, direction and coordination</b>	<b>42 737.9</b>	<b>621.8</b>	<b>36 100.9</b>	<b>397.2</b>	<b>78 838.8</b>	<b>1 019.0</b>	<b>1.3</b>
Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions	2 245.8	34.2	4 025.8	74.7	6 271.6	108.9	1.7
General Assembly	–	–	2 627.7	52.5	2 627.7	52.5	2.0
Office of Administration of Justice	6 082.6	93.2	3 578.3	25.3	9 660.9	118.5	1.2
Board of Auditors	840.3	14.0	2 898.3	57.8	3 738.6	71.8	1.9
Committee on Conferences	–	–	322.1	6.4	322.1	6.4	2.0
Committee for Programme and Coordination	–	–	413.0	8.3	413.0	8.3	2.0
Investigation into the conditions and circumstances resulting in the tragic death of Dag Hammarskjöld and of the members of the party accompanying him	–	–	120.5	2.4	120.5	2.4	2.0
Executive Office of the Secretary-General	15 715.3	248.3	836.1	16.3	16 551.4	264.6	1.6
Ethics Office	1 647.4	24.9	395.2	7.9	2 042.6	32.8	1.6
Independent Audit Advisory Committee	279.1	4.2	234.4	4.6	513.5	8.8	1.7
United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund	–	–	5 023.6	100.5	5 023.6	100.5	2.0
Office of the United Nations Ombudsman and Mediation Services	3 658.1	55.8	307.1	6.0	3 965.2	61.8	1.6
Secretary-General	611.1	5.7	416.1	8.3	1 027.2	14.0	1.4
Director-General, Geneva	3 422.3	9.0	36.8	0.5	3 459.1	9.5	0.3
Director-General, Nairobi	864.5	26.3	74.1	1.8	938.6	28.1	3.0
Director-General, Vienna	1 378.0	15.8	39.4	0.6	1 417.4	16.4	1.2

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Section/entity	Post		Non-post		Total		
	2022 estimate	Recosting	2022 estimate	Recosting	2022 estimate	Recosting	Percentage
Office of the Victims' Rights Advocate	790.5	11.7	54.3	1.0	844.8	12.7	1.5
Resident coordinator system	–	–	13 571.8	–	13 571.8	–	–
Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Children and Armed Conflict	1 884.3	28.5	382.7	7.5	2 267.0	36.0	1.6
Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict	1 592.3	24.0	176.8	3.6	1 769.1	27.6	1.6
Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence against Children	1 726.3	26.2	566.8	11.2	2 293.1	37.4	1.6
<b>2. General Assembly and Economic and Social Council affairs and conference management</b>	<b>262 573.9</b>	<b>2 861.2</b>	<b>73 560.1</b>	<b>1 165.8</b>	<b>336 134.0</b>	<b>4 027.0</b>	<b>1.2</b>
<b>3. Political affairs</b>	<b>58 170.5</b>	<b>934.9</b>	<b>735 127.9</b>	<b>86.5</b>	<b>793 298.4</b>	<b>1 021.4</b>	<b>0.1</b>
Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs	43 860.8	674.1	2 933.3	57.7	46 794.1	731.8	1.6
Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process	8 925.2	197.2	1 093.3	19.2	10 018.5	216.4	2.2
United Nations Register of Damage Caused by the Construction of the Wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory	2 848.6	27.1	334.4	6.5	3 183.0	33.6	1.1
United Nations Office to the African Union	1 026.8	14.1	19.2	1.5	1 046.0	15.6	1.5
Office of Counter-Terrorism	1 509.1	22.4	81.4	1.6	1 590.5	24.0	1.5
Special political missions	–	–	730 666.3	–	730 666.3	–	–
<b>4. Disarmament</b>	<b>9 681.5</b>	<b>134.4</b>	<b>2 960.6</b>	<b>55.7</b>	<b>12 642.1</b>	<b>190.1</b>	<b>1.5</b>
<b>5. Peacekeeping operations</b>	<b>36 941.1</b>	<b>2 149.9</b>	<b>17 882.5</b>	<b>453.4</b>	<b>54 823.6</b>	<b>2 603.3</b>	<b>4.7</b>
Department of Peace Operations	5 559.8	83.0	353.0	6.9	5 912.8	89.9	1.5
United Nations Truce Supervision Organization	25 630.6	1 866.4	12 967.6	252.9	38 598.2	2 119.3	5.5
United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan	5 750.7	200.5	4 561.9	193.6	10 312.6	394.1	3.8
<b>6. Peaceful uses of outer space</b>	<b>3 590.8</b>	<b>35.0</b>	<b>902.8</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>4 493.6</b>	<b>52.6</b>	<b>1.2</b>
<b>7. International Court of Justice</b>	<b>16 566.6</b>	<b>78.4</b>	<b>14 219.9</b>	<b>232.0</b>	<b>30 786.5</b>	<b>310.4</b>	<b>1.0</b>
<b>8. Legal affairs</b>	<b>33 104.9</b>	<b>340.1</b>	<b>24 702.6</b>	<b>278.3</b>	<b>57 807.5</b>	<b>618.4</b>	<b>1.1</b>
Office of Legal Affairs	22 626.2	330.0	4 934.9	95.7	27 561.1	425.7	1.5
Independent Investigative Mechanism for Myanmar	–	–	13 086.7	62.1	13 086.7	62.1	0.5
International, Impartial and Independent Mechanism to Assist in the Investigation and Prosecution of Persons Responsible for the Most Serious Crimes under International Law Committed in the Syrian Arab Republic since March 2011	10 478.7	10.1	6 681.0	120.5	17 159.7	130.6	0.8
<b>9. Economic and social affairs</b>	<b>75 850.5</b>	<b>1 161.9</b>	<b>7 671.4</b>	<b>153.9</b>	<b>83 521.9</b>	<b>1 315.8</b>	<b>1.6</b>
<b>10. Least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States</b>	<b>6 054.2</b>	<b>89.3</b>	<b>1 098.2</b>	<b>22.2</b>	<b>7 152.4</b>	<b>111.5</b>	<b>1.6</b>

Section/entity	Post		Non-post		Total		
	2022 estimate	Recosting	2022 estimate	Recosting	2022 estimate	Recosting	Percentage
11. United Nations support for the New Partnership for Africa's Development	6 815.0	101.5	1 197.9	27.5	8 012.9	129.0	1.6
12. Trade and development	68 365.6	155.0	4 937.2	88.1	73 302.8	243.1	0.3
13. International Trade Centre	–	–	20 641.5	144.5	20 641.5	144.5	0.7
14. Environment	21 782.4	434.3	1 531.7	31.5	23 314.1	465.8	2.0
15. Human settlements	11 481.7	332.9	1 807.3	52.2	13 289.0	385.1	2.9
16. International drug control, crime and terrorism prevention and criminal justice	20 419.4	173.8	2 292.4	41.4	22 711.8	215.2	0.9
17. UN-Women	9 164.0	134.7	555.9	11.1	9 719.9	145.8	1.5
18. Economic and social development in Africa	52 546.7	960.1	25 633.1	995.9	78 179.8	1 956.0	2.5
19. Economic and social development in Asia and the Pacific	52 113.1	800.5	5 735.0	108.2	57 848.1	908.7	1.6
20. Economic development in Europe	34 842.8	72.6	1 405.4	25.3	36 248.2	97.9	0.3
21. Economic and social development in Latin America and the Caribbean	52 010.8	1 770.5	8 213.3	297.6	60 224.1	2 068.1	3.4
22. Economic and social development in Western Asia	45 070.2	8 748.3	6 282.5	307.8	51 352.7	9 056.1	17.6
23. Regular programme of technical cooperation	–	–	36 535.4	765.3	36 535.4	765.3	2.1
24. Human rights	79 331.4	1 805.2	31 155.7	715.5	110 487.1	2 520.7	2.3
25. International protection, durable solutions and assistance to refugees	737.8	–	42 444.0	297.1	43 181.8	297.1	0.7
26. Palestine refugees	39 325.6	808.2	29.5	0.5	39 355.1	808.7	2.1
27. Humanitarian assistance	13 551.1	125.7	4 578.3	125.8	18 129.4	251.5	1.4
28. Global communications	81 748.4	1 786.3	16 917.1	357.7	98 665.5	2 144.0	2.2
29A. Department of Management Strategy, Policy and Compliance	39 382.6	605.0	15 550.6	299.7	54 933.2	904.7	1.6
29B. Department of Operational Support	36 906.8	674.4	48 167.3	958.6	85 074.1	1 633.0	1.9
29C. Office of Information and Communications Technology	24 771.8	396.7	26 171.2	523.1	50 943.0	919.8	1.8
29E. Administration, Geneva	47 175.9	248.1	28 850.1	295.4	76 026.0	543.5	0.7
29F. Administration, Vienna	10 519.5	118.9	9 243.4	136.0	19 762.9	254.9	1.3
29G. Administration, Nairobi	10 874.0	383.1	5 547.5	223.0	16 421.5	606.1	3.7
30. Internal oversight	18 159.6	267.4	2 830.1	50.6	20 989.7	318.0	1.5
31. Jointly financed administrative activities	–	–	7 155.8	79.0	7 155.8	79.0	1.1
32. Special expenses	–	–	81 973.5	3 705.1	81 973.5	3 705.1	4.5
33. Construction, alteration, improvement and major maintenance	–	–	23 706.4	427.6	23 706.4	427.6	1.8
34. Safety and security	86 133.3	6 544.6	38 710.9	1 201.9	124 844.2	7 746.5	6.2
35. Development Account	–	–	15 199.4	–	15 199.4	–	–
36. Staff assessment	–	–	281 996.3	5 295.2	281 996.3	5 295.2	1.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 408 501.4</b>	<b>35 854.7</b>	<b>1 711 222.6</b>	<b>20 450.8</b>	<b>3 119 724.0</b>	<b>56 305.5</b>	<b>1.8</b>

## **5. Potential resource proposals for 2022, to be submitted after the proposed programme budget**

66. The General Assembly will consider the following proposals that could have an impact on the proposed programme budget for 2022 during the seventy-sixth session of the Assembly:
- (a) Revised estimates relating to new and expanded mandates, should resolutions and decisions of the Human Rights Council and the Economic and Social Council so warrant;
  - (b) Revised estimates relating to new and expanded mandates, should resolutions by the Security Council with regard to special political missions so warrant;
  - (c) Statements of programme budget implications or revised estimates, should any draft resolutions yet to be considered by the Assembly so warrant;
  - (d) Progress reports on ongoing construction projects in Addis Ababa, Bangkok, Nairobi and Santiago;
  - (e) Addressing the deteriorating conditions and limited capacity of the conference services facilities at the United Nations Office at Nairobi;
  - (f) Annual report on the administration of justice at the United Nations;
  - (g) Annual report of the International Civil Service Commission;
  - (h) Administrative and financial implications arising from the report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund;
  - (i) Final report on the enterprise resource planning project.
67. For 2023, the proposals listed in paragraph 66 above could continue to affect resource proposals to the extent that the requirements are of a recurrent nature. In addition, proposals that could further affect resource requirements for 2023 include:
- (a) Programme budget implications: political declaration of the high-level meeting on universal health coverage, in keeping with resolution [74/2](#);
  - (b) Programme budget implications: disaster risk reduction, in keeping with resolution [75/216](#);
  - (c) Proposals following the outcome of the review with recommendations on the functioning of the reinvigorated resident coordinator system, including its funding arrangement, in keeping with resolution [72/279](#);
  - (d) Proposals following the outcome of the assessment of the capital expenditure requirements for information and communications technology globally, including for conferencing equipment;
  - (e) Proposals following the outcome of the review of the physical security systems at headquarters locations to address the inadequacy of current systems, based on new and emerging security threats, providing the situation and the scope of the upgrades and enhancements;
  - (f) Any other supplementary budgets proposed by the Secretary-General in line with the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations.
68. In addition, the General Assembly may wish to consider, during the resumed part of its seventy-sixth session, the following proposals that could have an impact on the proposed programme budget for 2023:
- (a) Revised estimates relating to new and expanded mandates, should resolutions and decisions of the Human Rights Council and the Economic and Social Council so warrant;
  - (b) Revised estimates relating to new and expanded mandates, should resolutions by the Security Council with regard to special political missions so warrant;

- (c) Statements of programme budget implications or revised estimates, should any draft resolutions yet to be considered by the Assembly at the resumed part of its seventy-sixth session, or plenary, so warrant;
- (d) Any other supplementary budgets proposed by the Secretary-General in line with the Financial Regulations and Rules.

## 6. Contingency fund for 2023

69. The Secretary-General, in his report entitled “Shifting the management paradigm in the United Nations: improving and streamlining the programme planning and budget process” (A/72/492/Add.1), considered that an annual budget cycle would eliminate the need for a separate report on the budget outline. As the contingency fund was expressed as a percentage of the programme budget outline level approved by the General Assembly, the Secretary-General further proposed to submit an indication of the size of the contingency fund as a percentage of the overall level of resources of the proposed annual budget.
70. This proposal would ensure that the level of the contingency fund would continue to be determined in advance of the budget period it covers. Other provisions governing the use of the contingency fund contained in General Assembly resolutions 41/213 and 42/211 would remain unchanged. In its resolution 72/266 A, the Assembly approved the Secretary-General’s proposal.
71. In line with the above, it is proposed that the level of the contingency fund for 2023 be set at 0.75 per cent of the approved programme budget for 2022.

## 7. Income estimates for 2022

72. Estimates of income for 2022 amount to \$305.8 million, compared with estimates of \$302.5 million for 2021, reflecting an increase of \$3.3 million, or 1.1 per cent.

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Income section</i>	<i>2021 appropriation</i>	<i>2022 estimates</i>	<i>Increase/decrease</i>	
			<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
Income section 1, Income from staff assessment	283 437.9	289 357.4	5 919.5	2.1
Income section 2, General income	19 265.1	19 347.3	82.2	0.4
Income section 3, Services to the public	(180.4)	(2 918.3)	(2 737.9)	(1 517.7)
<b>Total</b>	<b>302 522.6</b>	<b>305 786.4</b>	<b>3 263.8</b>	<b>1.1</b>

73. The projected increase of \$3.3 million is primarily attributable to income section 1, Income from staff assessment, reflecting the net impact of post and other staff cost changes on staff assessment and the preliminary recosting of the staff assessment estimate, offset in part by a decrease under income section 3, Services to the public, primarily under catering operations, services to visitors and postal administration operations.

## 8. Other assessed and extrabudgetary resources

### Other assessed

74. The total estimates for other assessed resources amount to \$420.1 million, reflecting an increase of \$6 million (1.5 per cent) compared with the estimates for 2021. The increase is reflected mainly under section 29A, Department of Management Strategy, Policy and Compliance (\$4 million),

section 5, Peacekeeping operations (\$1.5 million), section 30, Internal oversight (\$0.7 million) and section 8, Legal affairs (\$0.6 million), offset in part by decreases of a smaller magnitude under various sections. The increase is due primarily to: (a) the estimated share of the Umoja enterprise resource planning solution funded by the support account for peacekeeping operations under section 29A; and (b) an increase in staff costs, owing to higher standard salary and common staff costs under section 29A and other budget sections. Additional information is provided in the report of the Secretary-General on the budget for the support account for peacekeeping operations for the period from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022 (A/75/785).

### **Extrabudgetary**

75. The total estimates for extrabudgetary resources amount to \$12.8 billion, reflecting a net decrease in the amount of \$17.9 million (0.1 per cent) compared with the estimates for 2021. The variance reflects a decrease of \$85.2 million, offset in part by an increase of \$67.3 million.
76. The decrease in the amount of \$85.2 million is primarily due to:
- (a) The completion of projects and related activities in 2021 (\$49.8 million), mainly under:
    - (i) Section 29B, Department of Operational Support (\$16.3 million);
    - (ii) Section 9, Economic and social affairs (\$8.6 million);
    - (iii) Section 18, Economic and social development in Africa (\$5.5 million);
    - (iv) Section 4, Disarmament (\$5.0 million);
    - (v) Section 1, Overall policymaking, direction and coordination (\$5.3 million);
    - (vi) Section 20, Economic development in Europe (\$3.9 million);
    - (vii) Section 29C, Office of Information and Communications Technology (\$2.1 million);
    - (viii) Section 10, Least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States (\$1.9 million);
    - (ix) Section 19, Economic and social development in Asia and the Pacific (\$1.1 million);
  - (b) The reduction in the projected level of donor contributions (\$34.8 million), mainly under:
    - (i) Section 14, Environment (\$22.6 million);
    - (ii) Section 3, Political Affairs (special political missions) (\$10 million);
    - (iii) Section 22, Economic and social development in Western Asia (\$1.5 million);
    - (iv) Section 29A, Department of Management Strategy, Policy and Compliance (\$0.7 million).
77. The above decreases are offset in part by increases in the amount of \$67.3 million owing to:
- (a) The expansion of scope or increase in the number of projects (\$64.5 million), mainly under:
    - (i) Section 15, Human settlements (\$26.5 million);
    - (ii) Section 17, UN-Women (\$15 million);
    - (iii) Section 16, International drug control, crime and terrorism prevention and criminal justice (\$11.1 million);
    - (iv) Section 24, Human rights (\$11 million);
    - (v) Section 34, Safety and security (\$0.6 million);
  - (b) A projected lower vacancy rate for section 29F, Administration, Vienna (\$1.6 million);
  - (c) A projected increase in the number of participants based on the pattern of growth in the number of participants in the after-service health insurance plans experienced in recent years, under section 32, Special expenses (\$0.5 million).

## Annex I

### Summary of follow-up action taken to implement recommendations of oversight bodies

*Brief description of the recommendation*

*Action taken to implement the recommendation*

#### Board of Auditors

[A/75/5 \(Vol. I\)](#), chap. II

The Board recommends that the Administration provide self-contained explanations for material differences between final budget and actual revenue and expenditure in the notes to the financial statements, which would also add to the availability of improved information and better transparency (para. 89).

The Board recommends that the Administration complete the exercise of aligning Umoja objects of expenditure with budget objects of expenditure within a reasonable time frame (para. 90).

The Board recommends that the Administration implement a mechanism for regularly fine-tuning and updating the content of the workshops and guidance based on the identification of challenges and feedback from participants (para. 95).

The Board recommends that the Administration continue to streamline the budget formulation exercise by improving the new budget formulation solution and resolving the challenges and issues being faced at various stages of the process, including the speed of the system and having to use Word and Excel first and then copying the figures into Umoja (para. 99).

The Board recommends that the Administration continue to identify opportunities within Umoja to develop tools and applications to support better budgeting and review practices and strengthen existing tools to better track budget utilization against outcomes (para. 104).

#### General Assembly

Resolution [75/243](#)

Reiterates its request to the Secretary-General to ensure that results and, where possible, performance measures actually reflect achievements and impacts in the implementation of the programmes of the Organization and not those of individual Member States (para. 11).

Self-contained explanations for material variances will be provided in the 2020 financial performance report.

The alignment will be continued progressively over a number of annual budgets and will be completed with the issuance of the proposed programme budget for 2025.

The workshops were updated, and two new workshops were provided in January 2021 upon request from client departments. The Board of Auditors considered this recommendation to be implemented.

Enhancements were introduced in 2021 in the context of the proposed programme budget for 2022. The forms were streamlined and the splitting of resources across different “types” was discontinued. Known information was provided centrally to streamline the budget formulation. Regarding the strategic management application module, the copy and extract feature allows users to use the previously approved budget as the basis for the preparation of the next budget proposal, which substantially reduces the need for data entry. The performance of the system was also improved. The Board of Auditors is reviewing the request to consider this recommendation implemented.

The integrated planning, management and reporting solution has been launched and the strategic management application module has been enhanced to allow the linkage between budget utilization and results.

In presenting actual performance, the Secretariat presents only positive achievements of Member States to avoid exposing Member States. The presentation of planned performance does not reference individual Member States to avoid pre-empting the actions or behaviours of those States.

**Committee for Programme and Coordination**[A/75/16](#)

The Committee recommended that the General Assembly request the Secretary-General to ensure that the terms and expressions referenced in the proposed programme plan had been intergovernmentally agreed (para. 25).

Improve the structure and consistency of subprogramme strategies in order to achieve greater clarity with regard to different categories of activities and related expected results (para. 26 (a)).

In the subprogramme strategies, replace the information on “past results” with “planned activities” in the next budgetary cycle (para. 26 (b)).

Enhance the information provided as a list of deliverables, including by quantifying substantive and enabling deliverables, whenever practical (para. 26 (c)).

Avoid duplication or unnecessary overlap of themes and contributing activities in the planned results, taking into account the features of the respective subprogramme (para. 26 (d)).

The Committee noted with appreciation the current efforts of the United Nations system to respond to the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic and acknowledged the potential impact of the pandemic on programme plans for 2021. The Committee emphasized that the programme managers, in responding to the impact, should do so within the scope of their overall objectives, strategies and mandates, in accordance with relevant provisions of the Regulations and Rules Governing Programme Planning, the Programme Aspects of the Budget, the Monitoring of Implementation and the Methods of Evaluation. The Committee further stressed the importance of keeping Member States updated in a timely manner on the impact of COVID-19 on the programmes, and recommended that the General Assembly request the Secretary-General to provide information to the Assembly on possible adjustments during its consideration of the programme plans for 2021 (para. 29).

Additional efforts to adhere to terminology agreed by Member States were made.

The structure of subprogramme strategies distinguishes more clearly between planned activities and the related expected results, which are presented in the last paragraph of the strategies. In addition, past results are now presented under the programme performance information segment.

More information, including quantities for deliverables, is now included in the proposed programme plans for 2022.

More results narratives that cover more themes of the subprogrammes are provided in the proposed programme plans for 2022 and programme performance for 2020.

Additional information has been provided, including with regard to the impact of COVID-19 on the various programmes and changes in programme delivery, results and performance measures, as well as changes influencing future plans. A comprehensive summary of the impact of COVID-19 is also provided in the foreword and introduction to the present report.

The budget proposals also demonstrate that the Organization has learned new and more efficient practices and working methods, which to an extent can be sustained after the pandemic. These build back better practices are different for each department and office and include opportunities to reduce travel, supplies and materials, furniture and some types of equipment, contractual services and general operating expenses (e.g., utilities).

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*Brief description of the recommendation*
*Action taken to implement the recommendation*


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## **Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions**

[A/75/7](#)

The Advisory Committee recommends that the General Assembly request the Secretary-General to provide more information on the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic in the next proposed programme budget, including lessons learned, best practices, efficiency measures, harmonization and cooperation across the United Nations system, as well as its impact on the flexible workplace strategy and expenditures, such as the maintenance and rental of premises, travel, supplies and materials, furniture and equipment, and other objects of expenditure. The Committee is of the view that remote working and the holding of virtual meetings instead of in-person meetings should result in savings (para. 15).

### **General Assembly**

Resolution [75/252](#)

Recalls paragraph XI.6 of the report of the Advisory Committee, and requests the Secretary-General to include indicative estimates for the major construction projects in the programme budget under section 33 for information purposes only (para. 10).

A new table was introduced in the annex to section 33 of the proposed programme budget for 2022.

Stresses the importance of aligning information and communications technology investment with the Secretary-General's vision of a digital United Nations and addressing the need for business continuity during the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, and requests the Secretary-General to provide consolidated information regarding information and communications technology spending (para. 11).

A new table was introduced in the present report.

Bears in mind the rules governing the duration and extension of special post allowances and that the granting of such benefits should be restricted to exceptional cases only, and requests the Secretary-General to comply with those rules and review the existence of posts that have been vacant or encumbered through special post allowances for more than one year and to report thereon in his next budget proposal (para. 15).

A new table to supplement the proposed programme budget for 2022 was added to each section, as applicable.

Requests the Secretary-General to review those posts that have been vacant for 24 months or longer and to propose either the retention with justification of need or the abolishment of those posts, as applicable, in his next budget proposal (para. 28).

A new table to supplement the proposed programme budget for 2022 was added to each section, and, as applicable, posts vacant since April 2018 were proposed for abolishment.

**Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions**[A/75/7](#)

The Advisory Committee notes that the establishment of new organizational structures requires the approval of the General Assembly. To this end, the proposed programme budget should include a clear and comprehensive picture of approved and proposed organizational structures, with justifications provided for proposed changes. The Committee trusts that the Secretary-General will provide the Assembly with updated and detailed organizational charts reflecting proposed changes to structure and post resources. While it appreciates that different operating models may be required to enable the implementation of the varied mandates of different entities, the Advisory Committee considers that standards and norms should govern the creation of organizational structures, in particular in terms of such foundational support elements as programme and management support, external relations and communications. The Committee is also of the view that, following any change to organizational structures, there should be a period of stability to facilitate its implementation and operations (para. 44).

The Advisory Committee notes that most departments still need to take additional measures to improve geographical representation of staff in the Professional and higher category. The Committee recalls that it previously recommended that the General Assembly request the Secretary-General to develop a strategy with concrete measures and related actions to achieve equitable geographical representation in the Secretariat and to submit information on the progress made to the Assembly at its seventy-fifth session ([A/74/696](#), para. 15). The Committee looks forward to reviewing this strategy as part of a refined global human resources strategy. The Committee reiterates the importance of geographical representation as a human resources target ([A/74/7](#), para. 87) and trusts that the Secretary-General will redouble his efforts to improve geographical representation (para. 52).

While noting the improvements made in gender balance in the Secretariat, the Advisory Committee reiterates the importance of gender balance as a human resources target ([A/74/7](#), para. 87) and trusts that the Secretary-General's refined global human resources strategy will include information on a gender strategy that describes the measures taken to continue to improve gender balance, by grade level, in the Secretariat. The Committee further trusts that a summary table on

Annex I to the proposed programme budget for 2022 of each section was expanded, as applicable.

A refined global human resources strategy led by the Office of Human Resources will be addressed in a future report on the topic.

A refined global human resources strategy is being led by the Office of Human Resources and a new summary table has been introduced in the supplementary report to the present report.

*Brief description of the recommendation**Action taken to implement the recommendation*

gender representation by section/entity will be included in the next budget submission (para. 55).

The Advisory Committee recalls that general temporary assistance is intended for additional support during periods of exceptional and/or peak workload and the replacement of staff on maternity leave or prolonged sick leave. The Advisory Committee reiterates that all general temporary assistance positions, including continuing positions, should be fully justified in future budget proposals, whether or not they were already approved in the budget for the prior period (A/74/7, para. 97) (para. 59).

The Advisory Committee reiterates its concern that the proposed programme budget does not provide sufficient detail concerning the different elements contained within the grants and contributions category of expenditure, which vary in nature and magnitude depending on the section of the programme budget. The Committee recommends that the General Assembly request the Secretary-General to include a comprehensive analysis and breakdown of this object category in future budget proposals in order to improve the transparency and consistency of information related to these resource requirements (para. 71).

The Advisory Committee considers that more transparency is required to ensure that resources are aligned with mandated programmes and activities. The Committee recommends that the General Assembly request the Secretary-General to include in future proposed programme budgets detailed information, by section and subsection, on the use of extrabudgetary resources compared with regular budget resources; the functions of posts funded by extrabudgetary resources; and the oversight mechanisms in the Secretariat in relation to extrabudgetary resources (para. 74).

[A/75/7/Add.8](#)

The Advisory Committee recommends that the General Assembly request the Secretary-General to include systematically in the context of future proposed programme budgets, a detailed breakdown, with the status of incumbency, of all positions at the D-1 and higher levels funded through extrabudgetary resources, including those authorized by the Committee and those established by the Secretary-General (para. 15).

A new table to supplement the proposed programme budget for 2022 was added to each section, as applicable.

A new table to supplement the proposed programme budget for 2022 was added to each section, as applicable.

Information on the use and functions of posts was provided, not only at the section level but also at the subprogramme level.

Information on oversight mechanisms was provided at the section level.

A new table to supplement the proposed programme budget for 2022 was added to each section, as applicable.

## Annex II

### Definitions

#### A. Position changes

The following terms have been applied with respect to proposed changes in human resources (see sect. I of the present report):

- **Establishment:** proposed when additional capacity is required to fully implement mandated activities
- **Reassignment:** proposed when the functions necessary for the implementation of the mandated activities have changed significantly and are no longer comparable to the originally approved functions, while preserving its existing grade
- **Redeployment:** proposed to change the location, organizational unit, section, entity, component or subprogramme of an approved post, while largely preserving the same functions
- **Reclassification:** proposed to change the grade of an approved post
- **Abolishment:** proposed when capacity to implement mandated activities can be reduced
- **Conversion:** proposed to change the approved source of funding or the approved position type (e.g., extrabudgetary resources to regular budget resources, or general temporary assistance position to established or temporary post, or international to national)

<i>Position change</i>	<i>Type of change</i>
Establishment	–
Reassignment	Function
Redeployment	Location, organizational unit, section/entity/component/subprogramme
Reclassification	Grade
Abolishment	–
Conversion	Source of funding, international to national or position type

In instances where more than one type of change is required, the existing post would be proposed for abolishment and a new one would be proposed for establishment with the necessary changes.

#### B. Objects of expenditure

<i>Object of expenditure</i>	<i>Description</i>
Post	Positions grouped under Professional and higher or General Service and related categories that are approved by the General Assembly and controlled by a staffing table.
Other staff costs	General temporary assistance positions, including language positions, intended to provide additional capacity for a finite duration; overtime and night differential; after-service health insurance; temporary assistance for meetings; United Nations volunteers; and clothing allowance and death and disability payment for military and police.

<i>Object of expenditure</i>	<i>Description</i>
Non-staff compensation	Honorariums, pensions and other forms of compensation to personnel on special contracts such as judges, former Secretaries-General and members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and the International Civil Service Commission.
Hospitality	Events and social activities in which a reception is extended to distinguished guests. Expenditures normally assume the form of drinks, snacks and light meals.
Consultants	Fees for individuals and institutions with recognized expertise not available in-house; may include travel and costs related to daily subsistence allowance.
Experts	Expert costs, including travel costs and daily subsistence allowance.
Travel of representatives	Transportation costs and/or daily subsistence allowance of representatives of intergovernmental bodies and electoral observers
Travel of staff	Transportation costs incurred by staff members to carry out missions in support of identified beneficiaries or to attend/provide training sessions, workshops, conferences and seminars.
Contractual services	Includes a wide range of services subject to contractual agreements, such as contractual translation, contractual engineering, data processing services, external printing, language training for staff, public information production costs and staff training and retraining.
General operating expenses	Includes a wide range of services such as communications, data processing and office automation, maintenance of furniture and equipment, military/police contingent-owned equipment, major equipment, rental and maintenance of premises, rental of furniture and equipment, transportation and utilities.
Supplies and materials	Library books and supplies, operational equipment supplies, public information supplies, stationery and office supplies, and other items of small value that are expected to be consumed during the year.
Furniture and equipment	Communication equipment, conference-servicing and reproduction equipment, office automation equipment, office furniture, public information equipment, transportation equipment and other equipment of higher value that is capitalized and subject to depreciation.
Improvement of premises	Major maintenance of capital assets, improvement of premises and new premises, including additions.
Grants and contributions	Individual fellowships, participants in seminars or study tours, and grants that should be used when the United Nations is a grantor and gives money to an end beneficiary (or grantee) or implementing partner, and where the grant represents the funding agreement. This also covers resource movements between internal United Nations funds, for instance, the transfer between the regular budget and multi-year construction projects or to draw from the Development Account.
Other	Staff assessments, cost of goods sold under income sections and troop cost reimbursement.

**Annex III****Summary of financial and post resources****Schedules**

Schedule 1

**Financial and post resources****(a) Proposed resources for 2022, by source of funding**

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	2021	2022	Changes	
			Amount	Percentage
Regular budget				
Expenditure sections	3 208 080.1	3 176 029.5	(32 050.6)	(1.0)
Income sections	302 522.6	305 786.4	3 263.8	1.1
<b>Net regular budget</b>	<b>2 905 557.5</b>	<b>2 870 243.1</b>	<b>(35 314.4)</b>	<b>(1.2)</b>
Other assessed	414 101.4	420 137.8	6 036.4	1.5
Extrabudgetary	12 794 938.2	12 777 041.1	(17 897.1)	(0.1)
<b>Total net budget</b>	<b>16 114 597.1</b>	<b>16 067 422.0</b>	<b>(47 175.1)</b>	<b>(0.3)</b>

**(b) Posts, by source of funding**

(Number of posts)

	2021	2022	Increase (decrease)	
			Posts	Percentage
Regular budget				
Expenditure sections	9 959	10 005	46	0.5
Income sections	65	64	(1)	(1.5)
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>10 024</b>	<b>10 069</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>0.4</b>
Other assessed	1 358	1 388	30	2.2
Extrabudgetary	22 868	23 006	138	0.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>24 226</b>	<b>24 394</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>0.7</b>

## Schedule 2

**Evolution of financial resources, by object of expenditure**

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Object of expenditure</i>	2020 <i>expenditure<sup>a</sup></i>	2021 <i>appropriation</i>	<i>Changes</i>				<i>Total</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	2022 estimate <i>(before recosting)</i>	<i>Recosting</i>	2022 estimate <i>(after recosting)</i>
			<i>Technical adjustments</i>	<i>New/ expanded mandates</i>	<i>Other</i>						
Post	1 309 518.2	1 400 979.8	1 412.3	5 490.6	618.7	7 521.6	0.5	1 408 501.4	35 854.7	1 444 356.1	
Other staff costs	185 665.9	217 943.2	(24 128.7)	4 877.5	884.5	(18 366.7)	(8.4)	199 576.5	5 968.1	205 544.6	
Non-staff compensation	9 591.9	10 977.5	(139.3)	–	(115.8)	(255.1)	(2.3)	10 722.4	63.3	10 785.7	
Hospitality	50.1	262.1	(36.5)	–	4.5	(32.0)	(12.2)	230.1	4.4	234.5	
Consultants	22 526.9	11 429.9	(927.1)	269.6	1 546.4	888.9	7.8	12 318.8	295.6	12 614.4	
Experts	1 305.2	7 811.5	(988.1)	611.5	(52.6)	(429.2)	(5.5)	7 382.3	212.9	7 595.2	
Travel of representatives	5 039.0	25 143.7	(1 621.0)	246.0	265.5	(1 109.5)	(4.4)	24 034.2	480.4	24 514.6	
Travel of staff	5 387.2	15 885.2	(1 386.8)	179.0	(457.6)	(1 665.4)	(10.5)	14 219.8	283.9	14 503.7	
Contractual services	102 675.0	77 163.4	(1 396.3)	123.1	4 218.2	2 945.0	3.8	80 108.4	1 743.3	81 851.7	
General operating expenses	125 676.0	126 923.3	(2 651.9)	152.6	(1 937.2)	(4 436.5)	(3.5)	122 486.8	2 837.6	125 324.4	
Supplies and materials	5 391.9	8 759.4	(401.9)	0.9	(486.9)	(887.9)	(10.1)	7 871.5	199.7	8 071.2	
Furniture and equipment	26 729.8	19 654.5	(402.8)	12.4	(677.8)	(1 068.2)	(5.4)	18 586.3	433.9	19 020.2	
Improvement of premises	5 300.7	5 177.0	(30.1)	–	3 017.1	2 987.0	57.7	8 164.0	168.7	8 332.7	
Grants and contributions	248 679.3	268 257.1	(79 495.4)	690.3	3 406.9	(75 398.2)	(28.1)	192 858.9	2 463.8	195 322.7	
Other	262 816.6	281 352.7	(3 075.3)	1 192.2	2 526.7	643.6	0.2	281 996.3	5 295.2	287 291.5	
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>2 316 353.4</b>	<b>2 477 720.3</b>	<b>(115 268.9)</b>	<b>13 845.7</b>	<b>12 760.6</b>	<b>(88 662.6)</b>	<b>(3.6)</b>	<b>2 389 057.7</b>	<b>56 305.5</b>	<b>2 445 363.2</b>	
Special political missions	700 323.1	730 359.8	(7 080.5)	–	7 387.0	306.5	0.0	730 666.3	–	730 666.3	
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 016 676.5</b>	<b>3 208 080.1</b>	<b>(122 349.4)</b>	<b>13 845.7</b>	<b>20 147.6</b>	<b>(88 356.1)</b>	<b>(2.8)</b>	<b>3 119 724.0</b>	<b>56 305.5</b>	<b>3 176 029.5</b>	

<sup>a</sup> Expenditures in 2020 include amounts grouped under “Other”, owing to the practice of apportioning exchange rate gains and losses to the respective budget sections when there is an overall loss. In 2019, there was a net gain. When there is an overall net gain, the total gain is recorded under income section 2.

## Schedule 3

**Proposed post changes for 2022, by category, grade and budget section**

(Number of posts)

	<i>Professional and higher</i>									<i>General Service and related</i>								<i>Total</i>
	<i>DSG/ USG</i>	<i>ASG</i>	<i>D-2</i>	<i>D-1</i>	<i>P-5</i>	<i>P-4</i>	<i>P-3</i>	<i>P-2/1</i>	<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>Principal level</i>	<i>Other level</i>	<i>Security Service</i>	<i>Local level</i>	<i>Field Service</i>	<i>National Professional Officer</i>	<i>Trades and Crafts</i>	<i>Subtotal</i>	
<b>1. Overall policymaking, direction and coordination</b>																		
2021	7	4	9	16	32	37	35	5	145	14	81	–	9	–	–	–	104	249
Abolishment	–	–	–	(1)	–	–	–	–	(1)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(1)
<b>2022 proposed</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>248</b>
<b>2. General Assembly and Economic and Social Council affairs and conference management</b>																		
2021	1	1	6	18	211	425	333	11	1 006	73	510	–	12	–	–	–	595	1 601
Abolishment	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(10)	–	–	–	–	–	(10)	(10)
Reclassification	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	(1)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<b>2022 proposed</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>425</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>1 006</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>499</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>585</b>	<b>1 591</b>
<b>3. Political affairs</b>																		
2021	4	4	12	16	48	64	52	22	222	5	97	–	34	13	5	–	154	376
<b>2022 proposed</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>376</b>
<b>4. Disarmament</b>																		
2021	1	–	2	4	13	8	8	4	40	4	13	–	4	–	–	–	21	61
Reclassification	–	–	(1)	1	(1)	1	1	(1)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<b>2022 proposed</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>61</b>
<b>5. Peacekeeping operations</b>																		
2021	1	4	5	6	6	4	3	3	32	–	9	–	197	93	2	–	301	333
Abolishment	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(2)	(1)	–	–	(3)	(3)
<b>2022 proposed</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>330</b>
<b>6. Peaceful uses of outer space</b>																		
2021	–	–	1	1	2	7	4	3	18	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	5	23
<b>2022 proposed</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>23</b>

	Professional and higher								General Service and related								Total	
	DSG/ USG	ASG	D-2	D-1	P-5	P-4	P-3	P-2/1	Subtotal	Principal level	Other level	Security Service	Local level	Field Service	National Professional Officer	Trades and Crafts		Subtotal
<b>7. International Court of Justice</b>																		
2021	–	1	1	1	4	17	17	20	61	6	50	–	–	–	–	–	56	117
<b>2022 proposed</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>117</b>
<b>8. Legal affairs</b>																		
2021	1	2	4	8	23	32	49	24	143	12	49	–	–	–	–	–	61	204
Reclassification	–	–	–	–	1	(2)	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<b>2022 proposed</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>204</b>
<b>9. Economic and social affairs</b>																		
2021	1	2	9	31	67	89	67	43	309	33	146	–	–	–	–	–	179	488
Reclassification	–	–	–	1	(1)	–	(1)	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<b>2022 proposed</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>488</b>
<b>10. Least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States</b>																		
2021	1	–	1	1	8	8	5	1	25	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	6	31
Establishment	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
<b>2022 proposed</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>33</b>
<b>11. United Nations support for the New Partnership for Africa's Development</b>																		
2021	1	–	1	2	6	10	12	1	33	1	8	–	1	–	–	–	10	43
Establishment	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
<b>2022 proposed</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>44</b>
<b>12. Trade and development</b>																		
2021	1	1	5	20	51	64	73	32	247	10	122	–	–	–	–	–	132	379
<b>2022 proposed</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>379</b>
<b>14. Environment</b>																		
2021	1	1	4	11	26	40	13	1	97	1	5	–	10	–	–	–	16	113
<b>2022 proposed</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>113</b>

	Professional and higher									General Service and related								Total
	DSG/ USG	ASG	D-2	D-1	P-5	P-4	P-3	P-2/1	Subtotal	Principal level	Other level	Security Service	Local level	Field Service	National Professional Officer	Trades and Crafts	Subtotal	
<b>15. Human settlements</b>																		
2021	1	–	1	4	9	17	14	5	51	–	2	–	22	–	–	–	24	75
<b>2022 proposed</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>75</b>
<b>16. International drug control, crime and terrorism prevention and criminal justice</b>																		
2021	1	–	3	8	14	32	27	13	98	3	24	–	–	–	–	–	27	125
<b>2022 proposed</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>125</b>
<b>17. UN-Women</b>																		
2021	1	1	3	4	7	8	8	5	37	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	12	49
<b>2022 proposed</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>49</b>
<b>18. Economic and social development in Africa</b>																		
2021	1	–	3	15	44	70	77	27	237	–	2	–	287	–	15	–	304	541
Abolishment	–	–	–	–	–	(1)	(1)	–	(2)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(2)
<b>2022 proposed</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>304</b>	<b>539</b>
<b>19. Economic and social development in Asia and the Pacific</b>																		
2021	1	–	2	15	35	63	52	33	201	–	–	–	214	–	3	–	217	418
<b>2022 proposed</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>418</b>
<b>20. Economic development in Europe</b>																		
2021	1	–	1	8	23	35	37	21	126	5	57	–	–	–	–	–	62	188
<b>2022 proposed</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>188</b>
<b>21. Economic and social development in Latin America and the Caribbean</b>																		
2021	1	–	3	12	31	61	62	47	217	–	4	–	256	–	3	–	263	480
<b>2022 proposed</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>480</b>

	Professional and higher									General Service and related								Total
	DSG/ USG	ASG	D-2	D-1	P-5	P-4	P-3	P-2/1	Subtotal	Principal level	Other level	Security Service	Local level	Field Service	National Professional Officer	Trades and Crafts	Subtotal	
<b>22. Economic and social development in Western Asia</b>																		
2021	1	–	2	8	25	35	32	18	121	–	–	–	129	1	4	–	134	255
<b>2022 proposed</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>255</b>
<b>24. Human rights</b>																		
2021	1	2	3	11	44	103	152	22	338	4	80	–	6	–	5	–	95	433
Conversion	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	–	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16
<b>2022 proposed</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>354</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>449</b>
<b>25. International protection, durable solutions and assistance to refugees</b>																		
2021	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
<b>2022 proposed</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>26. Palestine refugees</b>																		
2021	1	1	8	12	28	62	34	2	148	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	10	158
Conversion	–	–	–	–	–	8	8	1	17	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	4	21
Establishment	–	–	–	–	1	7	12	2	22	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	22
Reclassification	–	–	–	4	6	9	(17)	(2)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<b>2022 proposed</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>201</b>
<b>27. Humanitarian assistance</b>																		
2021	1	1	3	4	11	16	14	5	55	2	15	–	–	–	–	–	17	72
<b>2022 proposed</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>72</b>
<b>28. Global communications</b>																		
2021	1	–	3	18	34	72	106	57	291	7	197	–	144	–	49	–	397	688
Abolishment	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(1)	–	–	–	(1)	(1)
Conversion	–	–	–	–	–	(1)	–	–	(1)	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
Establishment	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Reclassification	–	–	–	–	4	(4)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<b>2022 proposed</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>397</b>	<b>688</b>

	Professional and higher									General Service and related								Total
	DSG/ USG	ASG	D-2	D-1	P-5	P-4	P-3	P-2/1	Subtotal	Principal level	Other level	Security Service	Local level	Field Service	National Professional Officer	Trades and Crafts	Subtotal	
<b>29A. Department of Management Strategy, Policy and Compliance</b>																		
2021	1	2	7	16	34	46	37	24	167	20	85	-	-	-	-	-	105	272
Abolishment	-	-	-	-	(1)	-	-	-	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1)
Establishment	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Redeployment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	(1)	(1)
<b>2022 proposed</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>273</b>
<b>29B. Department of Operational Support</b>																		
2021	1	2	5	6	11	15	12	12	64	14	180	-	-	-	-	95	289	353
Abolishment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1)	-	-	-	-	(2)	(3)	(3)
Establishment	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Redeployment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
<b>2022 proposed</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>353</b>
<b>29C. Office of Information and Communications Technology</b>																		
2021	-	1	1	6	16	23	35	11	93	16	71	-	2	-	-	-	89	182
<b>2022 proposed</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>182</b>
<b>29E. Administration, Geneva</b>																		
2021	-	-	1	4	10	16	20	22	73	18	209	-	-	-	-	-	227	300
Abolishment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1)	(2)	-	-	-	-	-	(3)	(3)
Establishment	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
<b>2022 proposed</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>298</b>
<b>29F. Administration, Vienna</b>																		
2021	-	-	1	1	4	5	6	3	20	6	57	-	-	-	-	-	63	83
<b>2022 proposed</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>83</b>
<b>29G. Administration, Nairobi</b>																		
2021	-	-	1	4	7	9	17	7	45	-	-	-	66	-	1	-	67	112
<b>2022 proposed</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>112</b>

	Professional and higher									General Service and related								Total
	DSG/ USG	ASG	D-2	D-1	P-5	P-4	P-3	P-2/1	Subtotal	Principal level	Other level	Security Service	Local level	Field Service	National Professional Officer	Trades and Crafts	Subtotal	
<b>30. Internal oversight</b>																		
2021	1	1	3	3	13	28	22	14	85	8	20	-	1	-	-	-	29	114
Establishment	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
<b>2022 proposed</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>116</b>
<b>34. Safety and security</b>																		
2021	1	1	1	4	7	16	16	6	52	8	162	307	512	-	-	-	989	1 041
Abolishment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1)	-	-	-	-	(1)	(1)
<b>2022 proposed</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>512</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>988</b>	<b>1 040</b>
<b>Total</b>																		
2021	37	33	115	298	904	1 537	1 451	524	4 899	270	2 288	307	1 906	107	87	95	5 060	9 959
Abolishment	-	-	-	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	-	(4)	(1)	(13)	(1)	(3)	(1)	-	(2)	(21)	(25)
Establishment	-	-	-	1	2	8	18	5	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34
Reclassification	-	-	(1)	6	9	4	(16)	(2)	-	1	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Redeployment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reassignment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Conversion	-	-	-	-	-	7	24	1	32	-	4	-	-	-	1	-	5	37
<b>2022 proposed</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>304</b>	<b>914</b>	<b>1 555</b>	<b>1 476</b>	<b>528</b>	<b>4 961</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>2 278</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>1 903</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>5 044</b>	<b>10 005</b>
<b>Income section 3</b>																		
2021	-	-	-	-	2	4	4	3	13	7	43	2	-	-	-	-	52	65
Abolishment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	(1)	(1)
<b>2022 proposed</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>64</b>
<b>Total, regular budget and income section 3</b>																		
2021	37	33	115	298	906	1 541	1 455	527	4 912	277	2 331	309	1 906	107	87	95	5 112	10 024
Abolishment	-	-	-	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	-	(4)	(1)	(14)	(1)	(3)	(1)	-	(2)	(22)	(26)
Establishment	-	-	-	1	2	8	18	5	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34
Reclassification	-	-	(1)	6	9	4	(16)	(2)	-	1	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Redeployment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

	<i>Professional and higher</i>									<i>General Service and related</i>								<i>Total</i>
	<i>DSG/ USG</i>	<i>ASG</i>	<i>D-2</i>	<i>D-1</i>	<i>P-5</i>	<i>P-4</i>	<i>P-3</i>	<i>P-2/1</i>	<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>Principal level</i>	<i>Other level</i>	<i>Security Service</i>	<i>Local level</i>	<i>Field Service</i>	<i>National Professional Officer</i>	<i>Trades and Crafts</i>	<i>Subtotal</i>	
Reassignment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Conversion	-	-	-	-	-	7	24	1	32	-	4	-	-	-	1	-	5	37
<b>2022 proposed</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>304</b>	<b>916</b>	<b>1 559</b>	<b>1 480</b>	<b>531</b>	<b>4 974</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>2 320</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>1 903</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>5 095</b>	<b>10 069</b>

*Abbreviations:* ASG, Assistant Secretary-General; DSG, Deputy Secretary-General; USG, Under-Secretary-General.

## Schedule 4

**Rates of exchange of various currencies relative to the United States dollar, and annual rates of inflation, post adjustment multiplier and cost-of-living adjustment by location, for 2021 and 2022**

<i>Location (currency)</i>	<i>Rates of exchange</i>		<i>Average annual rates of inflation (percentage)</i>		<i>Post adjustment multiplier (international staff)</i>		<i>Cost-of-living adjustment (local staff)</i>	
	<i>2021<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2021<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2021<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2021<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>2022</i>
Algeria (Algerian dinar)	128.657	128.657	1.9	5	–	–	1.9	5
Angola (Angolan kwanza)	649.375	649.375	19	13.9	–	–	–	–
Argentina (Argentine peso)	81.032	81.032	46.4	44.3	44.9	54.9	46.4	44.3
Armenia (Armenian dram)	505.24	505.24	3.3	4.1	–	–	3.3	4.1
Australia (Australian dollar)	1.356	1.356	1.4	1.9	39.1	40.4	1.4	1.9
Austria (euro)	0.826852	0.826852	1.2	1.4	51.4	52.5	1.2	1.4
Azerbaijan (Azerbaijan manat)	1.694	1.694	4.4	2.2	–	–	4.4	2.2
Bahrain (Bahraini dinar)	0.377	0.377	1	1.9	39.6	41.5	1	1.9
Bangladesh (Bangladesh taka)	84.6902	84.6902	5.6	5.6	–	–	5.6	5.6
Belarus (Belarusian rouble)	2.58	2.58	–	6.1	–	–	1.5	2
Belgium (euro)	0.826852	0.826852	1.2	1.4	46.7	46.7	1.2	1.4
Bolivia (Plurinational State of) (boliviano)	6.819	6.819	1.5	3.5	–	–	1.5	3.5
Brazil (Brazilian real)	5.341	5.341	3.6	4	22.4	27.9	3.6	4
Burkina Faso (West African CFA franc)	549.286	549.286	2.6	3.4	–	–	2.6	3.4
Burundi (Burundi franc)	1 924.778	1 924.778	4.5	5.5	–	–	4.5	5.5
Cambodia (Cambodian riel)	4055	4055	2.9	3.4	–	–	–	–
Cameroon (Central African CFA franc)	549.286	549.286	2.6	3.4	31.8	37.3	2.6	3.4
Chile (Chilean peso)	757.48	757.48	3.1	3.2	34.5	39.4	3.1	3.2
China (Chinese renminbi)	6.659	6.659	2.8	2.6	–	–	–	–
Colombia (Colombian peso)	3 582	3 582	2.9	4	26.5	29.9	2.9	4
Congo (Central African CFA franc)	549.286	549.286	2.6	3.4	–	–	2.6	3.4
Czechia (Czech koruna)	21.76	21.76	2.1	2.5	–	–	2.1	2.5
Egypt (Egyptian pound)	15.605	15.605	4.9	5.6	29.6	32.5	4.9	5.6
Eritrea (Eritrean nakfa)	15	15	4.5	5.2	–	–	4.5	5.2
Ethiopia (Ethiopian birr)	37.925	37.925	17.9	18.3	45.2	47.1	1.5	2
Fiji (Fiji dollar)	2.09	2.09	1.8	2.1	35.8	38.9	1.8	2.1
Georgia (Georgian lari)	3.307	3.307	4.4	4.2	–	–	4.4	4.2
Ghana (Ghanaian cedi)	5.804	5.804	8.1	8.5	–	–	8.1	8.5
Guinea (Guinean franc )	9 792	9 792	9.5	10	–	–	–	–
India (Indian rupee)	75.17	75.17	4	4.5	31.5	34.7	4	4.5
Indonesia (Indonesian rupiah)	14474	14474	2.3	4.5	31.8	35	2.3	4.5
Iran (Islamic Republic of) (Iranian rial)	259 802	259 802	32.7	23.5	–	–	–	–
Israel (new Israeli shekel)	3.28	3.28	0.7	1.9	64.9	68.8	0.7	1.9
Jamaica (Jamaican dollar)	145.357	145.357	5.6	6.1	44.3	53.9	–	–
Japan (Japanese yen)	104.04	104.04	0.5	1	90	91	0.5	1
Jordan (Jordanian dinar)	0.708	0.708	0.9	3.3	43.2	45.8	0.9	3.3
Kazakhstan (Kazakh tenge)	445.75	445.75	5.4	5.9	24.2	28	5.4	5.9
Kenya (Kenyan shilling)	113.72	113.72	5.5	6.3	39.1	42.8	5.5	6.3

**A/76/6 (Introduction)**

<i>Location (currency)</i>	<i>Rates of exchange</i>		<i>Average annual rates of inflation (percentage)</i>		<i>Post adjustment multiplier (international staff)</i>		<i>Cost-of-living adjustment (local staff)</i>	
	<i>2021<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2021<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2021<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2021<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>2022</i>
Kyrgyzstan (Kyrgyz som)	84.5	84.5	6.1	5.1	29.1	32.8	–	–
Lebanon (Lebanese pound)	1 507.5	1 507.5	93.6	43.5	84.5	89.3	93.6	43.5
Madagascar (Malagasy ariary)	3 840.98	3 840.98	4.5	7.2	–	–	4.5	7.2
Mexico (Mexican peso)	20.5	20.5	3.7	3	40.9	44.9	3.7	3
Morocco (Morocco dirham)	9.154	9.154	0.8	1.5	29.4	32.3	0.8	1.5
Myanmar (Myanmar kyat)	1 300	1 300	–	13.1	–	–	1.5	2
Namibia (Namibia dollar)	15.264	15.264	2.6	3.3	–	–	2.6	3.3
Nepal (Nepalese rupee)	117.92	117.92	6.1	5	27.6	30.6	6.1	5
Netherlands (euro)	0.826852	0.826852	1.2	1.4	49	49	1.2	1.4
Niger (West African CFA franc)	549.286	549.286	2.6	3.4	40.7	42.8	2.6	3.4
Nigeria (Nigerian naira)	388.54	388.54	16	12.4	45.1	49.4	16	12.4
Occupied Palestinian Territory (new Israeli shekel)	3.28	3.28	0.7	1.9	64.9	68.8	0.7	1.9
Pakistan (Pakistan rupee)	165.15	165.15	7.2	6.4	31.7	35.5	7.2	6.4
Panama (Panamanian balboa)	1	1	–0.3	0.8	38.7	40.6	1.5	2
Paraguay (Paraguayan guaraní)	7 055	7 055	2.6	3.7	–	–	2.6	3.7
Peru (Peruvian sol)	3.604	3.604	2.2	2.9	34.1	36	2.2	2.9
Philippines (Philippine peso)	48.072	48.072	3.2	4.6	48.4	51.8	3.2	4.6
Qatar (Qatari riyal)	3.703	3.703	1.8	3	55.8	58	–	–
Republic of Korea (Korean won)	1 106.98	1 106.98	1.3	1.9	63.9	66.8	1.3	1.9
Russian Federation (Russian rouble)	77.326	77.326	3.8	4	37.5	43.5	3.8	4
Rwanda (Rwanda franc)	978.82	978.82	10.3	7.5	28.3	31.1	10.3	7.5
Samoa (Samoan tala)	2.556	2.556	1.9	2.5	42.4	44.5	–	–
Senegal (West African CFA franc)	549.286	549.286	2.6	3.4	36.6	39.6	2.6	3.4
South Africa (South African rand)	15.623	15.623	4	4.5	25.9	26.9	4	4.5
Spain (euro)	0.826852	0.826852	1.2	1.4	35.8	36.3	1.2	1.4
Sri Lanka (Sri Lanka rupee)	185.78	185.78	5.1	5.2	–	–	5.1	5.2
Sudan (Sudanese pound)	55	55	111.2	148.2	98.4	257.7	1.5	2
Switzerland (Swiss franc)	0.89566	0.89566	0.3	0.7	80.4	80.4	0.3	0.7
Syrian Arab Republic (Syrian pound)	1 250	1 250	54.1	31.3	28.8	28.8	1.5	2
Tajikistan (Tajik somoni)	11.3	11.3	8	8.1	–	–	–	–
Thailand (Thai baht)	30.29	30.29	1.1	1.7	45.6	47.6	1.1	1.7
Togo (West African CFA franc)	549.286	549.286	2.6	3.4	46.2	50.5	2.6	3.4
Trinidad and Tobago (Trinidad and Tobago dollar)	6.75	6.75	0.8	1.1	41.5	43.7	0.8	1.1
Tunisia (Tunisian dinar)	2.729	2.729	5.2	5.3	–	–	5.2	5.3
Turkey (Turkish lira)	8.507	8.507	10.8	9.2	–	–	10.8	9.2
Ukraine (Ukrainian hryvnia)	28.5	28.5	–	6	–	–	1.5	2
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (pound sterling)	0.744	0.744	0.6	2	–	–	–	–
United Republic of Tanzania (Tanzanian shilling)	2 323.97	2 323.97	4.3	4.7	42	45.2	4.3	4.7
United States, New York (United States dollar)	1	1	1.5	2	68.7	71.1	1.5	2
United States, Washington, D.C. (United States dollar)	1	1	1.5	2	49.2	51.1	–	–

<i>Location (currency)</i>	<i>Rates of exchange</i>		<i>Average annual rates of inflation (percentage)</i>		<i>Post adjustment multiplier (international staff)</i>		<i>Cost-of-living adjustment (local staff)</i>	
	<i>2021<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2021<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2021<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2021<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>2022</i>
Uruguay (Uruguayan peso)	42.62	42.62	7.5	6.9	–	–	–	–
Uzbekistan (Uzbekistan sum)	10420	10420	–	10.7	–	–	1.5	2
Yemen (Yemeni rial)	581.03	581.03	–	24.7	–	–	1.5	2
Zambia (Zambian kwacha)	20.975	20.975	16.7	13.8	22.1	25.9	16.7	13.8
Zimbabwe (Zimbabwe dollar)	79.8	79.8	–	54.8	–	–	1.5	2

<sup>a</sup> 2021 approved rates.

#### Schedule 5 (a)

#### Expected increases in 2023 arising from new or reassigned posts in 2022, by budget section

<i>Section</i>	<i>Number of posts</i>	<i>Thousands of United States dollars</i>
2. General Assembly and Economic and Social Council affairs and conference management	1	52.8
5. Peacekeeping operations	1	31.2
9. Economic and social affairs	3	140.6
10. Least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States	2	142.9
11. United Nations support for the New Partnership for Africa's Development	1	67.7
12. Trade and development	4	321.6
26. Palestine refugees	22	1 654.5
28. Global communications	2	135.6
29A. Department of Management Strategy, Policy and Compliance	8	369.0
29B. Department of Operational Support	3	161.0
29C. Office of Information and Communications Technology	1	41.0
29E. Administration, Geneva	1	84.6
30. Internal oversight	2	174.1
36. Staff assessment	–	429.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>3 806.0</b>

#### Schedule 5 (b)

#### Expected increases in 2023 arising from new or reassigned general temporary assistance positions in 2022, by budget section

<i>Section</i>	<i>Number of positions</i>	<i>Thousands of United States dollars</i>
8. Legal affairs	1	76.8
29A. Department of Management Strategy, Policy and Compliance	3	81.5
29B. Department of Operational Support	3	224.9
36. Staff assessment	–	42.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>425.9</b>

Schedule 6 (a)  
**Financial resources for 2022, by source of funding and budget section**

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Section	Regular budget			Other assessed			Extrabudgetary		
	2021 approved	2022 proposed	Variance	2021 approved	2022 proposed	Variance	2021 estimate	2022 estimate	Variance
1. Overall policymaking direction and coordination	78 809.4	78 838.8	29.4	10 862.0	10 562.1	(299.9)	316 861.4	311 556.8	(5 304.6)
2. General Assembly and Economic and Social Council affairs and conference management	340 979.2	336 134.0	(4 845.2)	–	–	–	22 902.5	22 476.0	(426.5)
3. Political affairs	792 787.7	793 298.4	510.7	8 458.7	8 677.4	218.7	109 285.0	99 254.1	(10 030.9)
4. Disarmament	12 859.2	12 642.1	(217.1)	–	–	–	16 618.8	11 599.5	(5 019.3)
5. Peacekeeping operations	55 113.3	54 823.6	(289.7)	90 618.0	92 118.1	1 500.1	76 788.4	76 675.9	(112.5)
6. Peaceful uses of outer space	4 493.6	4 493.6	–	–	–	–	1 139.7	1 445.2	305.5
7. International Court of Justice	30 778.8	30 786.5	7.7	–	–	–	–	–	–
8. Legal affairs	57 654.5	57 807.5	153.0	4 279.1	4 867.9	588.8	14 430.0	14 523.4	93.4
9. Economic and social affairs	83 857.3	83 521.9	(335.4)	–	–	–	96 691.1	88 122.3	(8 568.8)
10. Least developed countries landlocked developing countries and small island developing States	6 609.3	7 152.4	543.1	–	–	–	2 793.8	920.3	(1 873.5)
11. United Nations support for the New Partnership for Africa's Development	7 823.6	8 012.9	189.3	–	–	–	597.6	907.4	309.8
12. Trade and development	73 777.6	73 302.8	(474.8)	–	–	–	41 151.6	41 151.6	–
13. International Trade Centre	20 641.5	20 641.5	–	–	–	–	100 000.0	100 000.0	–
14. Environment	23 720.4	23 314.1	(406.3)	–	–	–	435 465.0	412 910.0	(22 555.0)
15. Human settlements	12 495.8	13 289.0	793.2	–	–	–	215 682.7	242 174.6	26 491.9
16. International drug control crime and terrorism prevention and criminal justice	23 363.1	22 711.8	(651.3)	–	–	–	319 015.6	330 114.7	11 099.1
17. UN-Women	9 719.9	9 719.9	–	–	–	–	485 000.0	500 000.0	15 000.0
18. Economic and social development in Africa	78 703.6	78 179.8	(523.8)	–	–	–	25 442.2	19 913.9	(5 528.3)
19. Economic and social development in Asia and the Pacific	59 071.7	57 848.1	(1 223.6)	–	–	–	26 358.5	25 228.6	(1 129.9)
20. Economic development in Europe	36 248.5	36 248.2	(0.3)	–	–	–	23 184.7	19 260.2	(3 924.5)
21. Economic and social development in Latin America and the Caribbean	60 553.7	60 224.1	(329.6)	–	–	–	9 936.1	10 148.3	212.2

Section	Regular budget			Other assessed			Extrabudgetary		
	2021 approved	2022 proposed	Variance	2021 approved	2022 proposed	Variance	2021 estimate	2022 estimate	Variance
22. Economic and social development in Western Asia	54 559.4	51 352.7	(3 206.7)	–	–	–	9 589.2	8 094.7	(1 494.5)
23. Regular programme of technical cooperation	35 706.7	36 535.4	828.7	–	–	–	–	–	–
24. Human rights	129 916.5	110 487.1	(19 429.4)	2 374.2	2 417.3	43.1	220 626.1	231 657.6	11 031.5
25. International protection durable solutions and assistance to refugees	43 181.8	43 181.8	–	–	–	–	8 572 652.8	8 572 652.8	–
26. Palestine refugees	33 520.9	39 355.1	5 834.2	–	–	–	1 047 400.0	1 047 400.0	–
27. Humanitarian assistance	18 166.6	18 129.4	(37.2)	–	–	–	346 197.4	346 197.4	–
28. Global communications	99 066.1	98 665.5	(400.6)	873.0	888.0	15.0	9 939.5	9 939.5	–
29A. Department of Management Strategy Policy and Compliance	54 456.4	54 933.2	476.8	63 236.8	67 231.0	3 994.2	36 059.4	35 368.1	(691.3)
29B. Department of Operational Support	85 424.4	85 074.1	(350.3)	107 544.3	107 171.0	(373.3)	65 500.4	49 217.0	(16 283.4)
29C. Office of Information and Communications Technology	51 518.7	50 943.0	(575.7)	78 887.7	78 346.4	(541.3)	37 915.5	35 822.3	(2 093.2)
29E. Administration Geneva	76 573.4	76 026.0	(547.4)	–	–	–	35 305.6	35 305.6	–
29F. Administration Vienna	19 833.5	19 762.9	(70.6)	–	–	–	18 320.2	19 978.6	1 658.4
29G. Administration Nairobi	17 257.1	16 421.5	(835.6)	–	–	–	23 509.9	23 509.9	–
30. Internal oversight	20 789.8	20 989.7	199.9	32 362.0	32 983.7	621.7	12 550.1	12 408.0	(142.1)
31. Jointly financed administrative activities	6 676.8	7 155.8	479.0	–	–	–	–	–	–
32. Special expenses	80 302.5	81 973.5	1 671.0	11 094.1	11 090.0	(4.1)	6 020.4	6 502.0	481.6
33. Construction alteration improvement and major maintenance	84 308.8	23 706.4	(60 602.4)	–	–	–	–	–	–
34. Safety and security	130 206.9	124 844.2	(5 362.7)	3 511.5	3 784.9	273.4	14 007.0	14 604.8	597.8
35. Development Account	15 199.4	15 199.4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
36. Staff assessment	281 352.7	281 996.3	643.6	–	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 208 080.1</b>	<b>3 119 724.0</b>	<b>(88 356.1)</b>	<b>414 101.4</b>	<b>420 137.8</b>	<b>6 036.4</b>	<b>12 794 938.2</b>	<b>12 777 041.1</b>	<b>(17 897.1)</b>

Schedule 6 (b)  
**Post resources for 2022, by source of funding and budget section**

(Number of posts)

Section	Regular budget			Other assessed			Extrabudgetary		
	2021 approved	2022 proposed	Variance	2021 approved	2022 proposed	Variance	2021 estimate	2022 estimate	Variance
1. Overall policymaking, direction and coordination	249	248	(1)	20	20	–	1 150	1 291	141
2. General Assembly and Economic and Social Council affairs and conference management	1 601	1 591	(10)	–	–	–	89	89	–
3. Political affairs	376	376	–	50	50	–	257	255	(2)
4. Disarmament	61	61	–	–	–	–	33	30	(3)
5. Peacekeeping operations	333	330	(3)	431	427	(4)	80	80	–
6. Peaceful uses of outer space	23	23	–	–	–	–	7	7	–
7. International Court of Justice	117	117	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
8. Legal affairs	204	204	–	19	19	–	54	54	–
9. Economic and social affairs	488	488	–	–	–	–	40	40	–
10. Least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States	31	33	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
11. United Nations support for the New Partnership for Africa's Development	43	44	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
12. Trade and development	379	379	–	–	–	–	15	15	–
13. International Trade Centre	–	–	–	–	–	–	20	20	–
14. Environment	113	113	–	–	–	–	880	880	–
15. Human settlements	75	75	–	–	–	–	108	130	22
16. International drug control, crime and terrorism prevention and criminal justice	125	125	–	–	–	–	519	519	–
17. UN-Women	49	49	–	–	–	–	465	465	–
18. Economic and social development in Africa	541	539	(2)	–	–	–	66	66	–
19. Economic and social development in Asia and the Pacific	418	418	–	–	–	–	111	110	(1)
20. Economic development in Europe	188	188	–	–	–	–	53	54	1
21. Economic and social development in Latin America and the Caribbean	480	480	–	–	–	–	46	52	6

Section	Regular budget			Other assessed			Extrabudgetary		
	2021 approved	2022 proposed	Variance	2021 approved	2022 proposed	Variance	2021 estimate	2022 estimate	Variance
22. Economic and social development in Western Asia	255	255	–	–	–	–	37	36	(1)
24. Human rights	433	449	16	10	10	–	1 069	1 069	–
25. International protection, durable solutions and assistance to refugees	2	2	–	–	–	–	15 006	15 006	–
26. Palestine refugees	158	201	43	–	–	–	50	29	(21)
27. Humanitarian assistance	72	72	–	–	–	–	2 060	2 060	–
28. Global communications	688	688	–	4	4	–	11	11	–
29A. Department of Management Strategy, Policy and Compliance	272	273	1	195	198	3	–	–	–
29B. Department of Operational Support	353	353	–	432	444	12	59	55	(4)
29C. Office of Information and Communications Technology	182	182	–	52	52	–	12	12	–
29E. Administration, Geneva	300	298	(2)	–	–	–	152	152	–
29F. Administration, Vienna	83	83	–	–	–	–	84	84	–
29G. Administration, Nairobi	112	112	–	–	–	–	240	240	–
30. Internal oversight	114	116	2	127	146	19	41	41	–
34. Safety and security	1 041	1 040	(1)	18	18	–	54	54	–
<b>Total</b>	<b>9 959</b>	<b>10 005</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>1 358</b>	<b>1 388</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>22 868</b>	<b>23 006</b>	<b>138</b>

## Schedule 7

**Proposed training resources for 2022**

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Section</i>	<i>Centrally managed provisions for training</i>	<i>Language training</i>	<i>Other training activities</i>	<i>Total</i>
1. Overall policymaking, direction and coordination	–	–	62.2	62.2
3. Political affairs	–	–	54.0	54.0
5. Peacekeeping operations	–	–	51.0	51.0
7. International Court of Justice	–	20.1	101.2	121.3
8. Legal affairs	–	36.0	360.6	396.6
18. Economic and social development in Africa	–	1 060.5	769.0	1 829.5
21. Economic and social development in Latin America and the Caribbean	–	77.8	–	77.8
22. Economic and social development in Western Asia	–	60.7	12.3	73.0
24. Human rights	–	–	241.3	241.3
27. Humanitarian assistance	–	–	8.8	8.8
28. Global communications	–	–	68.6	68.6
29A. Department of Management Strategy, Policy and Compliance	6 633.5	–	–	6 633.5
29B. Department of Operational Support	2 217.0	2 374.9	–	4 591.9
29C. Office of Information and Communications Technology	–	–	33.3	33.3
29E. Administration, Geneva	–	1 836.2	154.1	1 990.3
29F. Administration, Vienna	–	163.5	–	163.5
29G. Administration, Nairobi	–	76.8	28.6	105.4
30. Internal oversight	–	–	19.5	19.5
31. Jointly financed administrative activities <sup>a</sup>	–	–	11.7	11.7
34. Safety and security <sup>a</sup>	–	–	512.3	512.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>8 850.5</b>	<b>5 706.5</b>	<b>2 488.5</b>	<b>17 045.5</b>

<sup>a</sup> Includes United Nations regular budget share of jointly financed training activities in the amount of \$11,700 under section 31, and \$229,700 under section 34.

## Schedule 8

**Evolution of resources for travel of staff, by budget section<sup>a</sup>**

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	2020 expenditure	2021 appropriation	Changes					2022 estimate (before recosting)	Recosting	2022 estimate (after recosting)
			Technical adjustments	New/ expanded mandates	Other	Total	Percentage			
1. Overall policymaking, direction and coordination	664.8	1 365.2	–	–	20.5	20.5	1.5	1 385.7	27.7	1 413.4
2. General Assembly and Economic and Social Council affairs and conference management	21.1	80.2	–	–	–	–	–	80.2	1.6	81.8
3. Political affairs	524.1	741.4	–	–	32.4	32.4	4.4	773.8	15.5	789.3
4. Disarmament	5.8	139.7	–	–	–	–	–	139.7	2.8	142.5
5. Peacekeeping operations	240.4	501.9	–	–	169.5	169.5	33.8	671.4	13.4	684.8
6. Peaceful uses of outer space	0.1	98.6	–	–	(1.2)	(1.2)	(1.2)	97.4	1.9	99.3
7. International Court of Justice	–	41.0	–	–	15.2	15.2	37.1	56.2	1.1	57.3
8. Legal affairs	106.3	1 275.2	–	74.8	2.3	77.1	6.0	1 352.3	27.2	1 379.5
9. Economic and social affairs	46.9	454.0	–	–	(8.9)	(8.9)	(2.0)	445.1	8.9	454.0
10. Least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States	7.8	188.2	–	–	19.8	19.8	10.5	208.0	4.2	212.2
11. United Nations support for the New Partnership for Africa's Development	100.9	180.7	–	–	45.1	45.1	25.0	225.8	4.5	230.3
12. Trade and development	61.3	384.4	–	–	(6.4)	(6.4)	(1.7)	378.0	7.5	385.5
14. Environment	22.4	151.6	–	–	–	–	–	151.6	2.8	154.4
15. Human settlements	12.8	94.3	–	10.1	0.5	10.6	11.2	104.9	2.3	107.2
16. International drug control, crime and terrorism prevention and criminal justice	27.7	217.8	(35.1)	–	(17.8)	(52.9)	(24.3)	164.9	3.1	168.0
17. UN-Women	0.3	21.8	–	–	–	–	–	21.8	0.4	22.2
18. Economic and social development in Africa	679.1	1 246.7	–	–	(52.9)	(52.9)	(4.2)	1 193.8	24.2	1 218.0
19. Economic and social development in Asia and the Pacific	51.7	441.1	–	–	(40.8)	(40.8)	(9.2)	400.3	7.9	408.2

	2020 expenditure	2021 appropriation	Changes					2022 estimate (before recosting)	Recosting	2022 estimate (after recosting)
			Technical adjustments	New/ expanded mandates	Other	Total	Percentage			
20. Economic development in Europe	17.8	159.1	–	–	(21.9)	(21.9)	(13.8)	137.2	2.6	139.8
21. Economic and social development in Latin America and the Caribbean	99.2	631.1	–	–	–	–	–	631.1	12.5	643.6
22. Economic and social development in Western Asia	21.1	284.3	–	–	(24.6)	(24.6)	(8.7)	259.7	5.2	264.9
23. Regular programme of technical cooperation	611.1	2 100.1	–	–	(110.9)	(110.9)	(5.3)	1 989.2	39.7	2 028.9
24. Human rights	585.1	2 868.2	(1 351.7)	85.8	(350.2)	(1 616.1)	(56.3)	1 252.1	25.1	1 277.2
27. Humanitarian assistance	589.4	386.7	–	–	(37.2)	(37.2)	(9.6)	349.5	7.0	356.5
28. Global communications	64.1	287.7	–	–	(29.3)	(29.3)	(10.2)	258.4	5.2	263.6
29A. Department of Management Strategy, Policy and Compliance	81.4	345.0	–	8.3	(6.2)	2.1	0.6	347.1	6.9	354.0
29B. Department of Operational Support	32.6	235.9	–	–	(37.4)	(37.4)	(15.9)	198.5	3.9	202.4
29C. Office of Information and Communications Technology	7.4	101.7	–	–	34.6	34.6	34.0	136.3	2.6	138.9
29E. Administration, Geneva	8.3	36.6	–	–	(36.6)	(36.6)	(100.0)	–	–	–
29F. Administration, Vienna	3.7	26.3	–	–	(17.4)	(17.4)	(66.2)	8.9	0.2	9.1
29G. Administration, Nairobi	0.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30. Internal oversight	31.1	382.7	–	–	2.2	2.2	0.6	384.9	7.7	392.6
33. Construction, alteration, improvement and major maintenance	0.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
34. Safety and security	661.1	416.0	–	–	–	–	–	416.0	8.3	424.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>5 387.2</b>	<b>15 885.2</b>	<b>(1 386.8)</b>	<b>179.0</b>	<b>(457.6)</b>	<b>(1 665.4)</b>	<b>(10.5)</b>	<b>14 219.8</b>	<b>283.9</b>	<b>14 503.7</b>

<sup>a</sup> Excluding special political mission travel.

## Schedule 9

**Consolidated information and communications technology expenditures incurred in 2020, by budget section<sup>a</sup>**

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	<i>Posts</i>	<i>Other staff costs</i>	<i>Contractual services</i>	<i>General operating expenses</i>	<i>Supplies and materials</i>	<i>Furniture and equipment<sup>b</sup></i>	<i>Other<sup>c</sup></i>	<i>Total</i>
1. Overall policymaking, direction and coordination	633.1	0.1	847.4	276.6	52.7	196.3	–	2 006.1
2. General Assembly and Economic and Social Council affairs and conference management	6 376.5	3.4	3 527.9	969.4	83.7	1 242.6	–	12 203.6
3. Political affairs <sup>d</sup>	751.4	0.2	958.0	253.6	10.9	244.7	–	2 218.8
4. Disarmament	206.5	–	158.6	133.3	0.0	140.3	–	638.8
5. Peacekeeping operations	2 958.3	–	962.5	544.1	261.8	713.4	–	5 440.2
6. Peaceful uses of outer space	–	–	42.3	2.9	0.8	6.9	–	52.9
7. International Court of Justice	–	–	1 087.7	109.8	–	147.9	–	1 345.4
8. Legal affairs	3 867.6	1 151.9	4 165.7	555.8	53.9	1 310.2	–	11 105.1
9. Economic and social affairs	3 549.6	2.2	1 012.9	297.4	106.0	542.0	–	5 510.1
10. Least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States	–	–	74.7	12.7	0.4	32.5	–	120.3
11. United Nations support for the New Partnership for Africa's Development	–	–	68.6	13.8	1.8	51.7	–	135.9
12. Trade and development	3 195.8	–	1 132.8	1 260.4	5.7	500.0	–	6 094.8
14. Environment	288.4	–	69.2	63.2	0.3	26.4	–	447.4
15. Human settlements	210.1	–	229.7	133.8	33.8	149.8	–	757.2
16. International drug control, crime and terrorism prevention and criminal justice	143.2	–	490.0	85.6	5.2	244.5	–	968.6
17. UN-Women	–	–	85.3	47.3	–	–	–	132.6
18. Economic and social development in Africa	2 777.8	11.1	2 261.2	1 407.7	199.9	2 277.6	–	8 935.4
19. Economic and social development in Asia and the Pacific	1 672.0	1.6	806.9	265.3	16.7	1 691.4	–	4 454.0
20. Economic development in Europe	1 788.8	–	699.7	77.1	45.0	212.4	–	2 823.0
21. Economic and social development in Latin America and the Caribbean	1 608.2	1.3	932.8	207.4	73.1	1 322.0	–	4 144.6
22. Economic and social development in Western Asia	871.5	0.5	1 198.7	178.1	32.0	810.9	–	3 091.7
23. Regular programme of technical cooperation	–	1.0	369.0	123.5	1.5	393.2	–	888.1
24. Human rights	1 893.2	–	755.3	1 384.2	201.5	565.4	–	4 799.6
27. Humanitarian assistance	943.9	91.0	475.0	1 019.9	1.4	166.5	–	2 697.7
28. Global communications	2 655.1	–	6 325.7	905.6	38.2	1 817.7	–	11 742.3

**A/76/6 (Introduction)**

	<i>Posts</i>	<i>Other staff costs</i>	<i>Contractual services</i>	<i>General operating expenses</i>	<i>Supplies and materials</i>	<i>Furniture and equipment<sup>b</sup></i>	<i>Other<sup>c</sup></i>	<i>Total</i>
29A. Department of Management Strategy, Policy and Compliance	243.6	–	1 548.4	241.2	2.1	395.5	3 237.4	5 668.3
29B. Department of Operational Support	2 660.1	5.8	1 491.2	153.9	14.8	236.5	–	4 562.3
29C. Office of Information and Communications Technology	18 300.3	9.7	19 421.6	2 780.3	11.9	791.7	–	41 315.5
29E. Administration, Geneva	5 612.4	0.2	1 780.7	1 234.6	14.0	1 213.6	–	9 855.5
29F. Administration, Vienna	1 812.4	11.3	644.8	177.8	2.1	420.7	–	3 069.1
29G. Administration, Nairobi	2 047.0	4.9	277.3	49.4	0.1	31.5	–	2 410.3
30. Internal oversight	37.7	–	437.3	69.0	0.2	26.7	–	570.8
32. Special expenses	–	–	2.8	–	–	–	–	2.8
33. Construction, alteration, improvement and major maintenance	–	–	1 240.7	1 633.7	15.1	922.6	–	3 812.0
34. Safety and security	–	–	807.3	346.8	57.2	783.7	–	1 995.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>67 104.4</b>	<b>1 296.0</b>	<b>56 389.8</b>	<b>17 015.2</b>	<b>1 343.9</b>	<b>19 628.7</b>	<b>3 237.4</b>	<b>166 015.6</b>

<sup>a</sup> Amounts reflect all commitment items that can be unequivocally linked to information and communications technology expenditures. Expenditures for posts and general temporary assistance positions are based on the posts and positions belonging to the Information and Telecommunication Technology Network.

<sup>b</sup> Includes software licences.

<sup>c</sup> Represents expenditures incurred under the regular budget for the enterprise resource planning solution.

<sup>d</sup> Excluding special political missions.